

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, February 5, 1909.

The Census Spoils Bill

IT IS STATED with what appears to be authority that the President has decided to veto the census bill, because this measure contemplates the employment of an army of census takers in utter disregard of the merit system. His delay in sending it back to Congress with a message may, or may not, be due to his reluctance to imperil a measure of so much importance. It is estimated that the census of 1900 cost \$2,000,000 in excess of the amount necessary for the reason that the employees of the bureau were not put under civil service rules. This is an important item. The taking of the census of 1910 will involve the employment of a still greater force of men and it is more than ever necessary that they shall be competent.

But all this aside, there is a higher reason why the present spoils measure should be vetoed. If it means anything, it means a blow to all that has been done during the last twenty years toward the elevation of the civil service above the lowest plane of party politics. It means little less than a congressional rebuke for those who have been endeavoring, early and late, to make merit and not "pull" a valuable asset for the applicant seeking public employment in this country.

It goes without saying if this measure should succeed it will be followed by others intended to break down the present civil service system. This must not be. The President, it is said, has given assurances that it will not be with his consent. It is doubtful if Congress would, even if it could, pass it over his veto.

Once vetoed, there is almost a certainty that a census bill will be drawn which will not be offensive in this respect to the best thought of the country.

THE PRESERVATION of Afghanistan as an independent buffer state between the frontiers of Russia and the British empire in India has been the traditional policy of Great Britain in India ever since the siege of Herat, in 1837. The imbecile policy which dictated the removal of Dost Mahomed from the throne, two years later, brought its retribution in the horrors of the famous retreat from Kabul, when out of some 17,000 men who marched out of the capital one man alone rode into Jalalabad. And there grew up that distrust of British faith which was not removed until, some twenty years later, the treaty of Peshawar was negotiated through the genius of Sir Herbert Edwardes. That treaty stood the strain even of the Mutiny, and probably saved Britain from complete disaster. What would have happened if, when the Mughal standard was set up at Delhi, the Afghan armies had poured out of the Khyber it is not difficult to imagine. Day after day the khans would rush into the palace, hurl their turbans at the feet of the Dost, and demand why he hesitated to strike. But the old ameer stood true. "I have made a treaty with the Feringhees," he would reply, "and, please God, I will keep it to the end." The policy of Lord Lytton, or perhaps it would be truer to say Lord Beaconsfield, by bringing about the third Afghan war revived the old suspicions. Gradually, however, the amirs have come to understand that the Indian government has no designs upon their liberties, and only wishes to see them sufficiently strong to hold their own against the aggression from any other quarter.

The present ameer, Habib-Ulla Khan, has done, perhaps, more than any of his predecessors to make this possible. He has grasped the fact that what his people really need is education. And, through all the usual difficulties which attend the succession of a new ameer, he has kept this steadily before him. The endowment of the Habibya University, near Kabul, has been the temporary coping stone to his efforts. This university, affiliated to some fifty primary schools in the neighborhood of Kabul, is not merely giving the younger generations of Afghans a form of literary education which they have never enjoyed, or even known, it is teaching them to remedy the profound defect in the native character—want of discipline and loyalty. Hitherto the Afghan tribesman has been little more than a freebooter, fighting for sheer love of plunder, and stopping as soon as his appetite was satiated. If the present ameer succeeds in disciplining these instincts, he will have done what the much misunderstood institutions of chivalry did for medieval Europe. If John Lawrence, and that mighty race of Punjab administrators whom he trained, could see Afghanistan today they would hail with joy the fruits of their years of toil, as the answer to the question once put by Lawrence himself, "Will you be governed by the pen or by the sword?" Everywhere,

The old order changeth, yielding place to new;
And God fulfills himself in many ways.

Albert Pike

IN THIS year of centennial celebrations let us not forget Albert Pike, who entered upon this plane of existence at Boston, Dec. 29, 1809, and passed on at Washington, D. C., April 2, 1891. This many-sided man figured as explorer, editor, lawyer, author, soldier, Indian commissioner of the Confederate States and grand commander of the supreme council of Scottish Rite Masonry, southern jurisdiction. His "Hymns to the Gods," published in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1839, gave him considerable recognition as a poet. He attracted attention during the Mexican war as a captain of cavalry. In the civil war he enlisted a brigade of Indians on the Confederate side and commanded them until they scattered and fled when confronted with artillery fire at the battle of Pea Ridge. After the civil war he was for a time editor of the Memphis Appeal; finally he located at Washington for the practise of law.

Albert Pike is, however, remembered best as the author of thirty pamphlets and volumes on Freemasonry, including an important work entitled "Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry," which was published in 1870. This book, justly considered a classic, was written for the purpose of setting forth the ethical and religious aspects of Freemasonry.

It was, perhaps, well known before this book was published

that the first tenets of Freemasonry are belief in God, in the immortality of life and the brotherhood of man, but the profoundly ethical character of the lessons which it teaches to its members was never adequately presented to the public until the publication of Albert Pike's monumental work.

The Gratitude of Convicts

THE PURCHASE of a costly diamond watch charm by the convicts of a state for its Governor when he signed the enactment making compulsory the abolition of the convict lease system is one of the best examples of gratitude in modern times, for most of the money for this token was earned by working extra hours after an arduous day's task. The labor of these convicts was leased to contractors by the state, and the price

being small for the use of a man for a year, the profit from his work was large. This caused the contractors to desire more criminals and to pay a bonus for those whom the authorities could convict, the consequence being that very many were unjustly convicted and sentenced to meet the demand. For a time no one knew of the cruelties inflicted upon those helpless in bondage, and friendless as well, for no one dared to oppose the system in vogue, which was profitable to politicians. Even if the voters had known, the arrangements would have prevented them from registering a decision against the system, though it was said that if the measure could have been brought directly to a vote, the good heart of the people would have made an end of the cruel system.

It is enough to say that when the injustice and cruelty became known the aroused public opinion became a force which could not be resisted. Then ill-gotten wealth proved to be of no value to win what it is expended to win, namely, comfort, satisfaction, happiness. When the cruel system came to an end after a legislative commission had unearthed the abuses of the convict lease system, the men benefited were still voiceless to express their joy, as they had been silent, perchance, in their suffering. Some of them, however, arranged for the token mentioned, which bears the words:

This little present is a token of the appreciation felt by the undersigned for the abolition of the convict lease system and the reforms made in the convict system of the state.

It is doubtful if a higher honor can come to a man than to be known as the friend of the friendless, the helper of the weak, the giver of justice to the erring and the poor. After all, justice is the thing desired. These convicts did not forget the bravery of the chairman of the legislative committee which dug out the facts that gave men an understanding of the need for reform. To him also they made a gift. Who shall say that there are no rewards for public service, and that the man is a fool who does not serve his own pocket? The times are changing quickly, so that the answer to the question regarding a man, What is he worth? is quite frequently expressed in terms of his usefulness to mankind. Ere long the measuring of a man by what he has accumulated will be obsolete. Then no one will be so infatuated as to use cruelty or injustice to enlarge his accumulations.

THERE is in process of development in Chicago a civil service reform system which has something more than passing interest for other municipalities that are striving toward higher ideals, and for all good citizens in other municipalities as well.

This process has been going on quietly for some time, and although it will be drastic in its final results these will be brought about by easy stages and without resorting to sudden changes in existing conditions. According to a summary which has been made of the statement issued by the president of the civil service commission, the plan, "which is based on conditions in Chicago and the best theory experience has developed throughout the country, aims at three urgently needed changes: Equalization of compensation, specialization and appropriate examination."

The present method by which employees, through influence and without examination showing increased efficiency, have their pay increased up to within a cent of the next higher grade, will be abandoned. "Grades and ranks will be established with a flat rate of pay." The sliding scale will be done away with. All employees of any grade will receive the same pay for performing the same labor. This is expected to "expel the last vestige of the spoils system from the work."

Specialization will, it is expected, lead to a change from general promotion to promotion in the departments. The objection to this is that it narrows the opportunity of the public employee. It is held, however, that since specialization prevails in all private business organizations, it should prevail in a public business organization like a municipality, and it must be confessed that the argument has weight.

The examinations for promotion will be changed so that applicants may be examined with special reference to the work they are to be called upon to perform. This will be accomplished by a careful readjustment of tests, the point being kept in mind that special knowledge, or the faculty of acquiring it, is the thing desirable.

The mayor and the finance committee of Chicago have given their sanction to the new plan of procedure, which, in brief, is an attempt to bring about greater efficiency—to put into actual practise the highest theory of public service. With this an accomplished fact, one of the strongest points raised by critics against the civil service system will have lost its force. There is no reason why the public service should not be made as efficient as private service. Indeed, in some instances where specialization is adopted, it is so already.

One Thing Boston Has Escaped

BOSTON is fortunate in many respects, and in none more so than in the fact that its "L" trains do not rumble, and roar and crash through its principal business streets. New York and Chicago are not so fortunate, however, and in those cities one of the problems of the hour is how to stop the clatter without shutting out more light from the streets over which the elevated structures are built than they shut out at present. One of the New York public service engineers who has been carrying on an inquiry into conditions in this respect prevailing abroad declares that the best results, so far as the elimination of noise is concerned, have been obtained by the German method of construction. Under the system followed in Germany, the roadbeds are built of hand-wrought

steel and ballasted with broken stone and cement, and the tracks are not attached to the framework, but are laid as they would be on an ordinary railroad bed. The great objection to this system, and it is a very serious one where the construction is carried on through narrow streets, is that no light can penetrate the roadbed. On wide boulevards this would not be so objectionable, but if followed in New York or Chicago it would simply mean the transformation of many thoroughfares into veritable tunnels.

Numerous plans for minimizing or wholly eliminating the noise have been submitted to the authorities and to the elevated corporations of the two cities, but so far little has been accomplished in the desired direction, and a New York engineer declares that the noise can never be stopped until the elevated structures shall be rebuilt, and on very different plans. It was never intended, he says, that they should carry the traffic that they are called upon to accommodate. The framework is being constantly shaken and a great deal of the clatter is consequent to the loosening of bolts and plates.

Boston has been accused of going "subway mad," but New York has followed our example, and Chicago is preparing to follow it. The subway system is not without its faults, of course, yet it must be a source of constant satisfaction among thinking people that thus far we have succeeded in putting such a large part of our traction system underground, where it can neither be seen nor heard by those who do not happen to be using it.

It was certainly a very wise policy that kept elevated structures out of the central business district of this city.

IT IS WORTHY OF REMARK that, while a special car was amply sufficient to accommodate the delegation of women suffragists which went up from New York city to Albany last year to attend a legislative hearing of the franchise bill, a special train will be necessary for a similar purpose on the twenty-fourth of the present month. An entire dining room has been engaged in one of the Albany hotels, where the New York city delegates will take lunch together. A thousand leaflets are to be issued in a few days, giving rates, dates and other information.

These are facts of interest as indicating the growth of the suffrage movement in this country, for it is claimed that the difference between a special car and a special train could be reproduced in every branch of suffrage activity. The sales of literature in January amounted to two thirds as much as those of the previous eight months. The calls for speakers at clubs, churches and societies, it is said, are incessant. In one day at the New York city headquarters, we are told, there were callers from Chicago, Des Moines, Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and London.

To what extent this interest is due to a simple desire for suffrage extension it would be impossible to say, but it may be set down as a fact, and one worthy of recognition by thoughtful men, that the suffrage agitation would neither be so widespread nor so strong in this country if women did not feel, and justly so, that they were being discriminated against by the law-making power, which is the political power of the land.

The character of the women who are taking a leading part in this movement proves it to be a protest against conditions which should have been removed years ago. The present agitation must result in enlisting and compelling the attention of men of influence who otherwise could not be moved to stir in behalf of reforms which all good women favor, whether they are in sympathy with the suffrage movement or not.

The males in this country—or the better part of them—are willing to concede every claim to recognition and justice which American womanhood puts forward, but they are at the same time perfectly willing to remain in ignorance of these claims and rather adverse than otherwise to their being brought forward publicly and made an issue. The awakening of these males to a better understanding of women's claims—of women's grievances and women's rights—will do no harm whatever, while it may do a great deal of good.

SINCE THE finale in California, Japan need not feel wounded over the attitude of Nevada toward the Asiatic.

A Warning to Buyers of Pearls

THERE is a valuable hint in a decision just handed down by the board of general appraisers of New York for those who are thinking of bringing into this country pearls of very great value, or in very great quantity, or of very great value and in very great quantity combined. The decision referred to was called forth by the case of a wealthy gentleman who ordered through a New York jewelry concern a string of pearls which were to be collected in Paris. When the string of pearls arrived in New York, the jewelry firm proposed to pay upon them a duty of 10 per cent. The customs officers were inclined to hold out for a duty of 60 per cent. It will be seen that the difference between 10 per cent and 60 per cent would amount to enough to buy a very nice string of pearls itself, when it is known that the pearls in question cost \$35,000.

A short time ago another wealthy New Yorker imported a pearl necklace which cost \$350,000, and on this he was compelled to pay 60 per cent, but the testimony taken before the board of general appraisers showed that the cases were somewhat dissimilar, and it is to this very point of dissimilarity that we would like to draw the attention of the reader.

In both cases the pearls were collected in Paris on orders from this country, and the persons engaged to match and collect them were also instructed to purchase just a sufficient number of a certain size and grade to form a certain design. Now, in the case last mentioned, it appears the necklace was made up and was actually put on the lady whose husband was generous enough to give the commission for them. In the case first mentioned, it seems, the necklace was made up but taken apart at once. For this reason, therefore, the owner of the \$35,000 necklace gets off by paying only 10 per cent duty.

This is, no doubt, in strict accordance with the letter of the law, and nobody will complain because the owner of the \$35,000 necklace saved \$17,500 on the transaction. But it should prove a warning, nevertheless, to all those who buy pearls on a large scale in Paris with the view of shipping or bringing them here, not to try them on until they reach this side. It is not everybody who can afford to buy \$350,000 pearl necklaces and pay a duty of 60 per cent on them besides.

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CALIFORNIA HOLDS UP ANTI-JAPANESE SCHOOL MEASURE

Speaker of House, From the Floor, Warns Legislators They Are Treading on Delicate Ground.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Governor Gillett's Appeal for Reason and Fair Play Induces Assembly to Postpone Further Action.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Keenly realizing the crucial period through which the California Assembly passed within the past two days, friends of President Roosevelt and Californians who were opposed to drastic anti-alien legislation, today are attributing the postponement of consideration of the measures to the efforts of Speaker P. M. Stanton.

His control of the organization moved stubborn statesmen after President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett had seemingly failed.

On the floor Speaker Stanton, in a wonderful speech declared that his lips were sealed, but he knew the country faced an imminent danger.

His warning to the Legislature was that they were treading on dangerous ground, and he delivered the promise that within the week Governor Gillett would give the assembly additional information which would cause the members to change their attitude. Stanton's action came after other speakers had pronounced the messages of President Roosevelt as "effrontery," and after the special message of Governor Gillett had been denounced as "unprecedented and indiscreet."

After the measure had been referred to the judiciary committee, Governor Gillett excoriated the assemblymen who had in their speeches referred to the Japanese in such terms as "dogs" and "beasts." The governor declared that the effect of the use of such words on the people generally would be deplorable.

The House, in response to Mr. Stanton's appeal, voted to postpone further action on the bill until Wednesday, when it will come up in the Assembly for re-consideration.

In the meantime the Governor, with Speaker Stanton and the Republican leaders, will use their utmost endeavors to induce the members who voted for the bill to change their minds. It is believed in many quarters that this will be done and that the flurry will blow over. The outlook is decidedly for peace.

At the conclusion of Speaker Stanton's speech Grover L. Johnson, author of the measure, arose and asked that re-consideration be put over until Wednesday, and his motion was carried without dissent.

Meanwhile the bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator A. Caminetto, who asserted that California's sovereign right to conduct her schools was not a subject of treaty stipulation.

This right, he declared, should be asserted "lest by acquiescence and silence, we stimulate the movement now encroaching upon the rights of the states."

No action was taken in the upper House.

Governor Gillett in a special message on Friday said, in part:

"Every one supposed the vexed question had been settled. In fact, the people of the state had forgotten it, no one paying much attention until the bill under consideration was introduced in the Assembly. There was no general demand for such legislation. There was no immediate or present danger to our schools, no dread influence exists by reason of the attendance of any Japanese pupils, so far as is known. In fact, but very few Japanese pupils are attending the public schools and there is no occasion at present, at least, for any uneasiness or alarm."

"It is claimed by Japan and admitted by Washington that the bill, if passed,

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DEFENDANT WINS IN PHONE CASE

In a report filed in the United States circuit court today Robert Clapp as auditor found for the defendant in the suit brought by the National Telephone Manufacturing Company against the American Bell Telephone Company to recover \$500,000 damages.

The plaintiff claimed the damages for the alleged abuse of legal process by the defendant in bringing suit for the alleged infringement of the Berliner patent.

CHINA DISMISSES HIGH OFFICIALS

PEKIN—Chen Pi, president of the board of communications, and three under secretaries of the board, were today dismissed in disgrace. Several months ago Chen Pi began negotiations to float a domestic loan of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of paying shareholders of the National telegraph system.

The negotiations failed, it is reported, because the terms were considered humiliating to the central government, which, as a consequence of the failure of the deal, was seriously embarrassed.

Washington Confident of Continued Friendship

WASHINGTON—The fullest confidence was expressed in official quarters here today that the friendship between the United States and Japan would continue, despite the action of the California Legislature, and it was denied that any portion of the battleship fleet, after its arrival from Gibraltar, would be sent to the Pacific.

U. S. FLEET STARTS HOME TODAY AFTER TRIP 'ROUND WORLD

The Cannon of Foreign Warships Boom Farewell to the Americans as They Leave Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR—The American battleship fleet sailed for home today, starting on the last leg of the world circling and the booming of cannon from many foreign ships.

It has been "sailing for home" ever since the ships turned their prows from the Orient, but as long as there were intervening stops and ports of call, the sailors hardly considered themselves homeward bound. The next land they will see will be their own soil, the next flag their own Stars and Stripes.

The ships weighed anchor at 9 o'clock

though they remained with steam up for several hours before sailing.

The home voyage will probably be made at a reduced speed of 10 knots an hour, as there is no occasion for hurry.

The vessels will not raise their home-bound pennants until they enter the Virginia capes.

CHICAGO SCHOOL HEAD GETS OFFER

CHICAGO—It is reported that the trip to Boston of Edwin G. Cooley, Chicago's superintendent of schools, was caused by an offer of a remunerative position with a publishing company.

Mr. Cooley left here Monday, going first to New York. There he was met by representatives of the company, and afterward went to Boston, where the book concern has its general offices. The offer is said to exceed by several thousand dollars Mr. Cooley's present salary of \$10,000 a year.

His attitude toward the offer is unknown.

GIANT BATTLESHIP DELAWARE IS SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

Massive Hulk of the World's Greatest Warship Slips Gracefully Into the James River at Newport News—Christened by Miss Anne Cahill.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The giant battleship Delaware, sister ship to the North Dakota, was successfully launched this morning, Miss Anne Cahill dashing the bottle against her towering sides as the massive hulk slipped gracefully into the waters of the James river.

The great ship slid down the ways at 10:02 a.m.

The launching at the yard of her builders, the Newport News Ship Building & Dry Dock Company, was witnessed by several thousand guests of the company, including Gov. S. S. Pennewill and his staff of Delaware.

Immediately afterward the guests were driven to the Warwick Hotel, where they were entertained at an elaborate luncheon by the ship yards officials. Speeches were made by Governor Swanson of Virginia, Governor Pennewill of Delaware and others.

The Delaware is the largest warship that ever made her maiden plunge into nearly 1000 tons more than her sister ship, the North Dakota, launched in Quincy, Mass., last November.

The Delaware measurements are 518 feet 9 inches over all, with 85 feet beam; trial displacement of 20,000 tons and a draught of 27 feet. She is nearly 10 feet longer than the British Dreadnought, 500 tons heavier in displacement and 1½ knots faster in speed. The Delaware must make 21 knots to be accepted.

PLAN TO BANQUET FINANCE BOARD

The proposed complimentary dinner to the members of the finance commission has been considered by the entertainment committee of the Merchants Association. Such a dinner would be tendered by the Merchants Association, the chamber of commerce, and all of the other organizations which were represented on the commission. It would be intended as an expression of appreciation of the service rendered by the commission, and would not have any bearing upon the specific charter recommendations of the commission.

WASHINGTON—The Qualtrough sentence will stand, unless set aside by the secretary of the navy.

New Lincoln Portrait Found in Boston

Picture Published for the First Time Owes Its Discovery to an Alert Local Newspaper Woman.

ONLY ONE OF A KIND

Resembles Closely the Cooper Institute Print, but Experts and Critics Cannot Trace Its History.

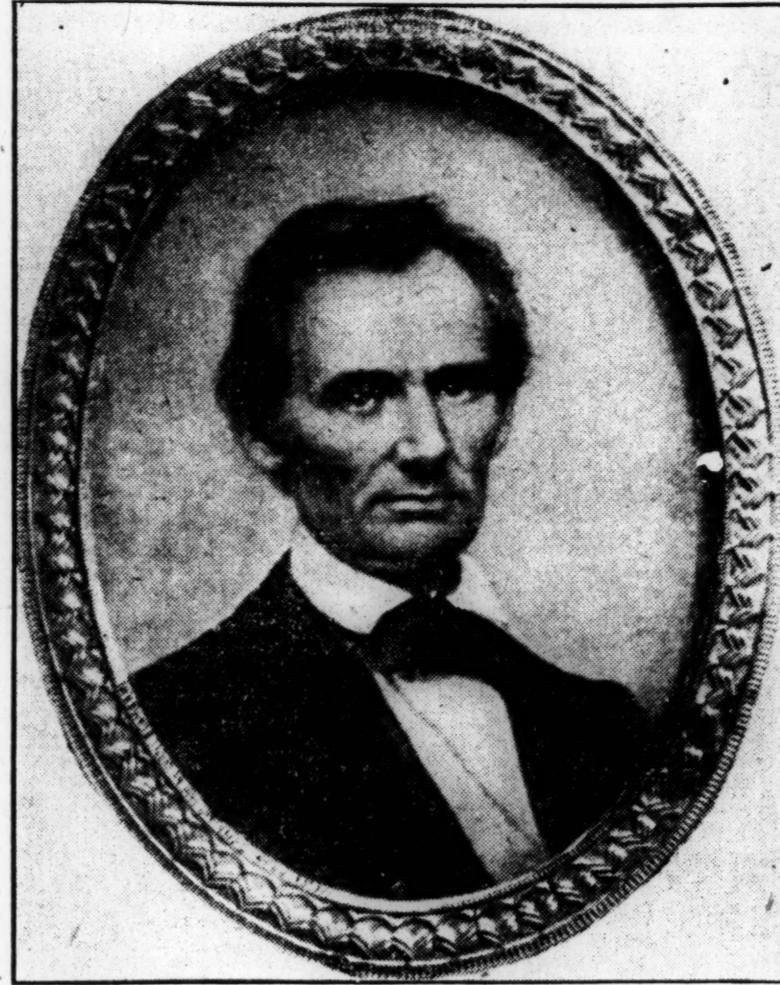
WHAT is said to be the "most handsome, most happy, most appealing and most puzzling sunlight portrait" of Abraham Lincoln has recently been brought to light, and a reproduction is given herewith; the first time it has ever been published.

The story of the finding of the picture is interesting, and illustrates the keenness of perception of those who have been trained in the gathering of news for the press. A Boston newspaper woman of long experience, Mrs. Edith Perry Estes, saw it in the window of an antique shop and was attracted by it as the possible nucleus for a "story." At first she was uncertain as to whose face was thus portrayed, and her first question on entering the establishment was as to whether it was a picture of Abraham Lincoln or of Jefferson Davis, thus substantiating the claim sometimes made that in physiognomy the two men were not unlike.

She was assured that it was Lincoln, but the proprietor could give her no information as to its origin and history, except what was printed on a card inserted at the back: "For President, Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Manufactured by George Clark & Co., 39 Court Street, Boston." He stated that although it had been in his window for several months, but one other person had inquired concerning it, a New York newspaper man, who, after consideration, decided not to purchase it.

Mrs. Estes, still seeking a "story," and thinking the editor of her paper would be interested in the matter, made a deposit to have it held for her until the next day. On consulting her editorial chief, however, she received no encouragement, but she was so fascinated by the portrait that she decided to pay the balance and secure it for herself, which she did, taking the precaution to get a bill of sale at the same time.

Experts familiar with the old-time methods of picture making pronounced it a primitive ambrotype, untouched negative, printed upon a single sheet of glass, with a backing of black varnish. It is made up into what was evidently intended for a delegation badge, with cop-



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(From a Copley Print copyright 1869 by Curtis & Cameron, Publishers, Boston.) The original, forming part of a badge, was discovered in the dusty window of an antique shop.



BACK OF THE SHIELD

with per frames and a pin, with the before-mentioned card at the back.

At first glance the resemblance to the famous "Cooper Institute" picture is so striking as to lead one to declare it a duplicate, but on careful study several marked differences are noted, especially in expression. While the face has the characteristic pensiveness of the subject, it is more happy and care-free than any other of Mr. Lincoln's portraits after reaching maturity. One critic has said: "It seems to show him at the zenith of his contentment."

No duplicate has thus far been found, and that it is not a campaign badge is evidenced by the fact that it bears no name for Vice-President. The dress and general appearance show it to be contemporaneous with the "Cooper Institute" picture, which was made at the time of the famous Cooper Institute speech.

Investigation has revealed that the firm of George Clark, Jr., & Co., popular ambrotype and miniature makers, was arraigned before Judge Bell and placed under a \$2000 cash bail, which he furnished.

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Reform Is to Be Urged In the Postal Service

WASHINGTON—Advocates of reform in the postal service are to press for remedial legislation at this session. As a result of this decision the House committee on post offices and post roads decided Monday to begin consideration of the Overstreet bill, paragraph by paragraph, next Monday. This bill carries into effect the reforms recommended by the postal commission. One of the most radical measures in it is the creation of the office of director of posts.

BOSTON POSTAL NEEDS INSPECTED

Washington Official Arrives in Boston to Examine the Conditions Under Which the Work Is Performed.

GIBRALTAR—Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough of the battleship Georgia was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy by the court-martial composed of officers of the American fleet which today announced its finding and inflicts a penalty of six months' suspension from duty and loss of 10 numbers in rank.

The verdict created surprise not only to the men of the fleet, but to the public in general, an official report of the court-martial cabled all over the world having announced that Captain Qualtrough had been found "not guilty."

The charges against Captain Qualtrough followed a reception given at Tangier by the American minister, Mr. Gummere, and were made by Rear Admiral Wainwright and subordinate officers.

WASHINGTON—The Qualtrough sentence will stand, unless set aside by the secretary of the navy.

GRAND JURY REPORTS.

The Suffolk county grand jury reported 53 indictments and 10 no bills today. No report was made on inquiries said to have been made by the grand jury of the charges brought by the finance commission. It is expected that the jury will sit part of next week.

BAY STATE BILL ORDERS MUFFLERS ON MOTOR CRAFT

Great Interest Manifested in the Hearing Tuesday by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs—State Police Given Power to Enforce.

The hundreds of owners of motor boats which ply on the bays, creeks and tidal rivers of Massachusetts are deeply interested in the hearings to be begun Tuesday by the state legislative committee on legal affairs on bills introduced to compel the equipment of these craft with mufflers to prevent the noise of the exhaust.

The longest of these bills to be heard

on Tuesday came in from Salem and provides that "all boats propelled by explosive engines and used on any navigable tide waters within this commonwealth shall be provided with an underwater exhaust, and such exhaust shall be so constructed and used as to muffle the noise of the explosion in a reasonable manner, and no such boat shall be used so as to exhaust except through such underwater exhaust."

Section 2 gives the chief of the district police power to prescribe general rules and to order such specific changes in any such boat as he may think proper to make it conform to this law.

Section 3 provides that the owner and the user of any such boat which does not comply with this law, and the owner or user of any such boat who does not comply with any general rule or specification adopted by the chief of the district police, or who does not comply with any specific change ordered by him, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$25.

The other bill to be heard Tuesday puts the matter in the hands of the local authorities as follows: "The mayor and aldermen of any city or the selectmen of any town may make rules, regulations and specifications as they deem advisable for the muffling or otherwise eliminating the noise caused by the explosion of engines used to propel any yacht or boat, owned or used by any resident within the limits of their respective city or town."

The visits to be made include dinners of the Harvard Club of Buffalo, of the Religious Education Association of Chicago, the Harvard Club of Minneapolis, and the University of Minnesota, Vanderbilt University and Hamlin University.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, accompanied by Mrs. Eliot, will leave Cambridge Monday for a two-months' tour of the South, during which time he will speak before many Harvard alumni associations.

The visits to be made include dinners of

the Harvard Club of Buffalo, of the Religious Education Association of Chicago, the Harvard Club of Minneapolis, and the University of Minnesota, Vanderbilt University and Hamlin University.

For Further News of the State House See Page 5.

Clinton Mills Offer Lot For Public Playground

CLINTON, Mass.—The board of selectmen have received a letter from Arthur H. Lowe, president of the Lancaster mills, announcing the offer of that corporation to give to the town the use of the four-acre lot bounded by Water and Vale streets and the New Haven railroad as a public playground. The lot has been used as a ball ground for some years and last year was somewhat improved by the company for that purpose.

MUSTERING VOTES TO OVERRIDE THE CENSUS BILL VETO

If Two Thirds Majority Fails the Measure Will Be Reenacted at Special Session and Sent to Taft.

WASHINGTON—A decision as to the action to be taken by the House with regard to the census bill vetoed by the President may not be reached until next Tuesday or Wednesday, as many members are absent from the city on Saturday and Monday. A canvass of the congressmen is being taken to learn how much strength can be mustered in an attempt to pass the bill over the President's veto.

Declaring first that a recent resolution of the wool manufacturers calling a halt on state or national interference with railroads is "peculiar," the former Governor continues in double lead type:

"The N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad, for example, brazenly and deliberately violated the laws of Massachusetts in regard to trolley lines."

The individual who was Governor at the time was violently abused because he sharply called attention to that violation. It was pleaded by interested parties that innocent investors were injured; that there was no violation in reality, and that the sorely tried executive had not merely acted without 'calm deliberation' but as a mere demagogue.

A member of the committee said today that New England would vote by

(Continued on Page Two.)

ARREST SIRK ON PERJURY CHARGE

Saiman Sirk, a Boston real estate dealer, was arrested today on an indictment warrant returned by the Suffolk grand jury, charging him with perjury in connection with the examination for bondsman in the case of Cardeno F.

The officials claim he is not worth the amount he swore to and that the property named on Washington street is not in his name as a matter of record. Sirk was arraigned before Judge Bell and placed under a \$2000 cash bail, which he furnished.

It may be good business, but it is certainly not good citizenship that demands prompt action if the law breaker is a Charles L. Tucker, but inaction if the law breaker is a Charles S. Mellen."

The editorial further says: "Business associations do appreciate that it is just such prejudiced resolutions by business bodies that bring forth equally prejudiced and much more violent resolutions by the other parties to the social compact."

"The laws that protect the property of a railroad by calling out police, militia and United States troops if necessary are not more sacred than the

PREPARE REVIVAL FOR "CHURCH DAY"

Evangelists' Services Sunday and Monday Paving Way for Special Observance on Tuesday.

Preparation for the observance of "Church Day," which has been appointed for next Tuesday, Feb. 9, will be the special feature in the simultaneous evangelistic campaign meetings on Sunday and Monday. There will be no services today.

Dr. Chapman has urged all the ministers in the various group centers to omit their regular sermons on Sunday and to talk to their congregations about the work of the revival and has recommended that in each church there be established a "King's Business Covenant of Service," the members of which shall pledge themselves for three months at least to the work of bringing people into the church.

So great was the attendance at the evening meeting Friday at Tremont Temple that two after-meetings were held, one for men alone in the Temple, led by Mr. Alexander, and the other for women conducted in Lorimer Hall by Dr. Chapman, assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Goodson.

The meeting at 11 o'clock Friday evening at the Theater Comique, in Scollay square, under the direction of Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander, was largely attended and many failed to gain admission. Upon the theater stage with the leaders were many officers of the Salvation Army, whose band assisted in the music of this meeting.

The usual Sunday services will be held in all the branch groups and in the central group Dr. Chapman will preach at the Temple at 3 p.m. (for men only) and 7:45 p.m.

BROCKTON ENDS REVIVAL SERIES.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The revival meetings at the Central M. E. Church closed Friday evening with the largest attendance of any meeting of the five weeks. The Rev. Dr. Julian S. Wadsworth, pastor, was in charge. There were soloists by W. B. Littlefield and Mrs. George W. Penniman.

REVIVAL IN MIDDLEBORO.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Revivals "Mechanial" and "Revivals Spiritual" will be the subject for discussion at the meeting of the Plymouth county neighborhood convention to be held in the Central Congregational church. One of the workers in Chapman's evangelistic campaign will address the gathering.

TALK ON FISH AND GAME LAWS.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Fish and Game Protective Association was addressed Friday evening at its quarters in Washburn block by Henry Hastings Kimball, secretary of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, on game laws. The association is making plans for its anniversary banquet in Grand Army Hall next Tuesday.

AT THE THEATERS

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON—Vaudeville. CASTLE SQUARE—"The Circus Girl." COLONIAL—"Little Nemo." GLOBE—"The Man, the Place and the Girl." KEITH'S—Vaudeville. METROPOLIC—"The Pied Piper." ODEON—Vaudeville. PARK—"Fluffy Ruffles." TREMONT—"The Talk of New York."

IN NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Music Master."

ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville. ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BEACON—"The Fire and the Hope." BLOU—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." BLANEY'S—Vaudeville, with Harry Lauder. BROOKLYN—"The Stubborn Cinderella." BRONX—Music from Broadway." COLONIAL—Vaudeville.

CRITERION—"Samson."

DALY'S—"The World and His Wife."

GAULTIER—"What Every Woman Knows."

GAETY—"The Traveling Salesman."

GARDEN—"Lincoln."

GRAND CIRCUS—Vaudeville.

GERMAN (Irving Place)—"Baccarat."

GERMAN (Madison Ave. and 59th)—"Willie."

GRILL—"The Yankee Prince."

HACKETT—"The Vampire."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.

HIPPODROME—Spectacles.

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed."

LIBERTY—"Kassa."

LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Saturday matinee, "Madame Butterfly."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Saturday matinee, "Madame Butterfly."

MILANO—"The Blue Moon."

MINT—"Tales of Hoffman."

NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence."

SAVOY—"The Battle."

REINHOLD—"The East-West War."

WALLACE'S—"The Boys and the Girls."

WEST END—"The Squaw Man."

IN CHICAGO

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.

AUDITORIUM—"Follies of 1908."

BUSH TEMPLE—"The Eternal City."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Melting Pot."

COLONIAL—"Soul Kiss" with Milie Gene.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Vampire."

GREAT NORTHERN—"In Bandanna Land."

HAYMARKET—Vaudeville.

INTERNATIONAL—Italian Opera.

McTELL'S—"The Man of the Hour."

METROPOLITAN—Vaudeville.

OLYMPIC—Vaudeville.

POWER'S—"Jack Straw."

REINHOLD—"The Price of Tonight."

STUDERAKER—"The Renegade."

WHITELEY—"A Broken Idol."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p.m.—Paderewski.

piano recital.

SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p.m.—Fourteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.

CHICKERING HALL, 3:30 p.m.—Fifth Sunday Chamber Concert, Hess-Schroeder Quartet.

SYMPHONY HALL, 7:30 p.m.—Handel and Haydn Society.

HIBBARD MUST EXPLAIN BUDGET

Joint Committee on Appropriations Invites the Mayor to Tell How He Reached Certain Results.

Mayor George A. Hibbard is to receive an invitation to appear before the joint committee on appropriations of the city council at the next meeting, to be held next Tuesday evening, to explain just how he has arrived at certain results as indicated in his proposed budget. The members of the committee voted to extend the invitation at the meeting held Friday evening.

The motion was made by Alderman Frederick J. Brand, who said he failed to see the necessity of heads of departments sending in estimates to the mayor, by his request, since by his allowances he appeared to ignore the information they furnished him, in the compiling of which much time and labor were, to all appearance, needlessly wasted.

The motion, as first framed, was in the form of a "request," but was later changed to "invitation," in view of the fact that the word "request" was used in connection with the heads of departments. The members of the committees appeared to think that an "invitation" was more dignified than a "request," and therefore substituted the word in the motion. This was carried unanimously.

The mayor will not accept the invitation. He says he feels that as he has given the matter careful consideration and must again take it up after the committee has passed upon it, it is not necessary for him to go before the committee.

Public expression will be allowed at the meeting.

HONOR GIVEN TO PRES. WHEELER

BERKELEY, Cal.—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California has been offered the post under the Roosevelt foundation which provides for the representation of America in one of the leading German universities for a period of two years.

If President Wheeler accepts, it is said that he will go first to Heidelberg. He took charge of the University of California in 1889. Since then he has seen his plans for the extension of the work grow to realization. Among these are the Memorial Mining building, costing \$1,000,000, the Greek Theater and the million dollar John Doe Library.

HOTEL MEN ELECT IN NEW ENGLAND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The annual convention of the New England Hotel Men's Association was held at Hotel Worth with about 80 hotel proprietors in attendance Friday night. An elaborate banquet was served. William H. Kimball of this city, the retiring president, being toastmaster. The following officers were elected:

President, Luke J. Minnehan; first vice-president, A. C. Judd; second vice-presidents, one from each state, E. H. Nunn, O. H. Pelton, F. S. Shepard, A. W. Plumbe, J. H. Bowker, Fred Mansfield; treasurer, Henry E. Marsh; secretary, William E. Wood; directors, William H. Kimball, C. W. Clark, G. E. Sherman, W. M. Morse, C. H. Laler, H. C. Griswold, A. T. Brownell, J. E. Kelliher, A. T. Treadway, E. A. Winter, G. T. Waterhouse and J. H. Hart.

Coast Artillery Shoots Finely by Searchlight

WASHINGTON—In tests made at Fort Caswell, N. C., on Feb. 1 and 2 of the new system of fire control for rapid-fire guns, the coast artillery corps made an average of 50 per cent of hits in night firing at a moving target at a range of from 1700 to 2000 yards. The projectiles were provided lighted tracers and the target, which was 10 feet by 24 feet, was illuminated by searchlights.

The test was conducted at a three-inch gun battery. This is the first time the coast artillery has conducted night firing with service projectiles, and the result is considered most satisfactory.

Enclosed please find a check for \$800, the gift of faculty and students of Mt. Holyoke College to the Italian relief fund. This gift is the result of unanimous desire on the part of the college to have a part in this help, and represents self-sacrifice as well as interest and sympathy.

"I also recommend that if provision is made that the census printing work may be done outside the Government Printing Office, it shall be explicitly provided that the Government authorities shall see that the eight-hour law is applied in effective fashion to these outside offices.

BIDS ON REMOVAL OF SUNKEN BOATS

WASHINGTON—Governor Hughes of New York has informed the inaugural committee that he will come to Washington, accompanied by his staff, on March 4.

The army officers had given notice that the hulls must be removed by the owners in 30 days or they would be removed by the government because a menace to navigation. Nothing was done by the owners, therefore the government advertised for the bids, which were opened this noon.

The lowest bid, \$3440, was that of Johnson & Virden of Lewes, Del.

EXCHANGE HEAD TESTIFIES.

NEW YORK—The Wall street committee which is investigating the New York stock exchange today heard President R. H. Thomas of the exchange and H. K. Pomeroy, chairman of the special committee of the board of governors.

The testimony was informal and voluntary.

U. S. Navy Is Constructing First Fourteen Inch Gun

WASHINGTON—The building of a 14-inch gun has been begun at the gun foundry of the Washington navy yard. It will be the first 14-inch gun con-

A Day's Progress in Washington

VETO OF CENSUS BILL IS SUBMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One.)

a large majority to sustain the President; that New York would be divided and that he expected a majority of the Ohio and Pennsylvania members to favor the overriding of the veto.

If the two thirds vote necessary to pass the bill despite the veto cannot be mustered, there is a strong probability that no further action will be taken on the bill in this session. It will lie on the table. Early in March, however, when a new President is in the White House, it will be reintroduced, put through both branches without delay and sent to President Taft.

There may be some embarrassment for Mr. Taft in this plan, for should he consent to the "spoils system" in the taking of the census his action naturally would be compared with that of President Roosevelt.

The veto was today referred to the census committee by the House. As soon as Representative Crumpacker, chairman of the census committee, moved that the bill with the President's veto be reprinted and the whole referred to the census committee, Gillette of Massachusetts demanded the reason for which the veto was passed upon it, and therefore substituted the word in the motion. This was carried unanimously.

The mayor will not accept the invitation. He says he feels that as he has given the matter careful consideration and must again take it up after the committee has passed upon it, it is not necessary for him to go before the committee.

Public expression will be allowed at the meeting.

GREAT NAVIGATION CONGRESS INVITED TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—Congress has been requested, and will probably comply with the request, to invite the Permanent Association of Navigation Congresses, an international organization, to hold its session in 1911, in the United States. This congress meets once in three years, under a new rule adopted at the St. Petersburg meeting of 1908, and while the United States has never had the honor of entertaining it, it has always been represented at its sessions.

Its purpose is to bring together representatives of the various leading governments of the world for the discussion of questions connected with inland or maritime navigation in their relation to commercial and industrial enterprises. The United States participates in these meetings, sending representatives under an act of Congress, passed in 1902.

It is pointed out that the time is now propitious for the holding of the meetings here. There is soon to be inaugurated in this country a vast and comprehensive scheme of inland waterway development, following in part the recommendations made by President Roosevelt, and it is believed that the presence of a congress of experts from all over the world would give impetus to that development and help start it along right lines.

For the reason just named, it is reported that the association would be very glad to have an invitation to meet in this country; hence, the request that Congress extend a formal invitation without which it has never yet assembled outside of Europe. Philadelphia has already extended an invitation to the association, which has met with the approval of the official representatives of the United States to the association, but the chief invitation must come from the nation as such.

The meetings of this international association have been attended by nearly all of the engineering and waterway experts of the old world, and Congress is being told, as a reason why it should postpone the resolution of invitation, that its meeting here would be of material benefit to the entire country, industrially and commercially, as well as from the standpoint of international comity.

Ten 12-inch guns, 45 calibers in length

will comprise the main batteries of the Dreadnoughts, North Dakota, Delaware, Utah and Florida, now building. It is proposed, however, to use 12-inch guns 50 calibers in length on the 26,000-ton battleships authorized by the present Congress. The 14-inch gun will cost about \$100,000. It will be either 40 or 45 calibers in length and will throw a projectile weighing 1400 pounds.

struck by the navy department and will be used for experimental purposes. While the tendency in foreign navies is toward the use of more powerful guns, American ordnance experts take the stand that the present 12-inch gun is the most serviceable weapon.

The message in part follows:

"To provide that the clerks and other employees shall be appointed after non-competitive examination, and yet to provide that they shall be selected without regard to political party affiliations, means merely that the appointments shall be treated as the prerequisites of the politicians of both parties, instead of as the prerequisites of the politicians of one party. I do not believe in the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils; but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils shall be divided without a fight by the professional politicians on both sides; and this would be the result of permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law.

"I also recommend that if provision is made that the census printing work may be done outside the Government Printing Office, it shall be explicitly provided that the Government authorities shall see that the eight-hour law is applied in effective fashion to these outside offices.

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Leading Events in Athletic World—Longboat Wins Race

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR NATIONAL PENNANT IN NEW YORK CITY

Manager McGraw Expects to Have a Stronger Nine This Year Than That of Last Season.

PROMISING NEW MEN

NEW YORK—Prospects of having a National-league championship banner in this city again seem very bright just now. It has been generally felt here that last year's nine should have had the pennant, and would have, had it not been for a technicality. The 1909 team gives every promise of being fully as strong as the 1908 combination and should any of the promising new men come near expectations it will be even stronger.

McGraw believes that he has strengthened the team at least 20 per cent by securing Catcher Schleif, Pitcher Raymond and Outfielder Murray, even though he lost Bresnahan. Schleif will have Needham, Snodgrass, Meyers and a new man named Wilson to help him.

The pitching department will be well cared for by Mathewson, Ames and Witte, Raymond and Crandall, in addition to Marquard and Duran, two recruits from Indianapolis.

The infield will be the same as last year, being made up of Tenney, Doyle, Devlin and Bridwell, and will remain that way unless Herzog should replace one of the veterans.

The outfield is expected to be stronger than last year, with Capt. Donlin playing right field again and Murray, fine batsman and base runner, in left. Seymour's place in center field is somewhat in doubt and the veteran will have to go fast to keep O'Hara of the Baltimores or Herzog from taking it away from him. DeVore, who batted for .290 and fielded for .931 for Newark in the Eastern league last year, is another candidate for the outfield who gives much promise.

Should any of the new men prove to be fast enough to replace the veterans, the New York Nationals will certainly stand a better show of capturing the honors in their league than they have previously been the case since 1905.

WANT TO JOIN I. G. A.

Applications for membership in the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association have been received from Lehigh and the College of the City of New York and will be acted on at the meeting of the association to be held Feb. 13.

SHIPPING NEWS

SCHEDULE OF TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS.

EAST BOUND.
Sailings from New York.
Deutschland, for Italy..... Feb. 6
Kaiserin Augusta, for Holland..... Feb. 6
St. Louis, to Southampton..... Feb. 6
Neckar, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 6
Campagna, for Queen'sland & Liverpool, Feb. 10
La Bretagne, for France..... Feb. 11
Aegir, for Sweden via Dover..... Feb. 10
Barbarossa, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 12
Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Feb. 13
Victoria, for Hambleton..... Feb. 13
Kronprinz, Cecilia, for Brazil..... Feb. 14
Ryndam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 16
Iustitiam, for Liverpool..... Feb. 17
Sandland, for Antwerp..... Feb. 17
Sanjour, for Havre..... Feb. 18
La Provence, for Havre..... Feb. 18
Sailings from Boston.
Laurentian, for Glasgow..... Feb. 6
Sachsen, for Liverpool..... Feb. 6
Friedland, for Philadelphia..... Feb. 12
Sailings from Hamburg.
America, for New York..... Feb. 6
Bulgaria, for New York..... Feb. 13
Main, for New York..... Feb. 13
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for N. Y..... Feb. 17
Sailings from Havre.
La Provence, for New York..... Feb. 6
La Savoie, for New York..... Feb. 13
Sailings from Antwerp.
Finland, for New York..... Feb. 6
Vanderland, for New York..... Feb. 13
Sailings from Rotterdam.
Statendam, for New York..... Feb. 13
Sailings from Glasgow.
Numidian, for Boston..... Feb. 13
Sailings from Naples.
Cretic, for Boston..... Feb. 10
Mall steamers.

On her first trip to the United States the fine new Hansa line steamer *Warturm* reached here late Friday. The vessel was completed at Geestemunde only a few months ago and is a distinct addition to the fleet plying between India and Boston. In command of Captain Schmidt she left Calcutta Dec. 23. Included in her Boston consignments are 6841 bales of jute, 3000 bales of burlap, 500 packages of shellac, 1000 chests of tea and 325 packages of skins.

The vessel carries a large crew of Lascars and Malays.

After a pleasant winter passage, the Leyland line steamer *Lancasterian*, Captain Fortay, arrived Friday afternoon from London, and went into the berth vacated a few hours previously by the *Cambrian*, which had gone out at 11 a.m. bound for London. The two steamers

AMHERST NINE STARTS WORK

Prospects Are Exceedingly Bright for a Strong Varsity Team This Year—Breckenridge to Coach.

AMHERST—With the arrival of Coach Breckenridge and the call for candidates for battery positions on the team, the Amherst College baseball season has started. Candidates for the positions of pitcher and catcher began practice in the cage, Tuesday and men for the other positions will probably be called out about March 1. From now until March 25, when the team will leave for the southern trip, practice will be held daily under the direction of the coach.

The team has before it a hard schedule of 28 games, but the prospects for a winning nine are unusually bright. Brick's loss in the box will be felt, but with McClure, Vernon, who pitched good ball in the freshman game; McLernon and others, there is no lack of material for the position. Henry will probably be back in the game this season and should prove effective behind the bat, while Stork and Abele are likewise strong candidates for the position. Captain Palmer's position of first base will be left open by his graduation and the competition will be keen for his place. Fink, Burt and Kilburn will be among these candidates. With Captain Jube, Michaels, SanSouci, Kane, Pennock and Washburn, there should be no lack of men to fill the other positions.

TRACK MEETS ARE SCHEDULED

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Manager Stewart of the Stanford University track team has completed the schedule o track meets with the University of Southern California, one with the Olympic Club of San Francisco at the annual meet with California.

Following is the schedule:

March 13—Varsity vs. University of Southern California, at Los Angeles.

March 20—Varsity vs. Olympic Club, on the campus.

March 21, a. m.—varsity vs. University campus; p. m., intercollegiate freshman meet, on the campus.

April 17—California vs. Stanford, Berkeley oval.

PROVIDENCE MAY LOSE ARNDT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Owing to the fact that Harry Arndt played with the Providence Eastern League Club last year without a contract, he is entitled to his unconditional release this year. He has had a good offer from Denver and may join that team. Last year he bat for .295 and fielded for .911. He was to captain Providence this year.

is to include 20 events.

REINSTATEMENT WITH FINES.

CINCINNATI—The national baseball commission has granted the request of Frank H. Owen and William Purcell for reinstatement with the understanding that they pay a fine of \$50 each. The commission declined a rehearing in the case of Player Marion, wanted by the St. Louis club, but awarded to the Duluth club.

The third chess game of the series being played between F. J. Marshall and Charles Jaffe is drawn. The score now stands Marshall 1, Jaffe 0, draws 2.

OLD COLONY LEAGUE TO MEET.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Old Colony Baseball League, which at present consists of five clubs, will hold a business meeting next Monday evening at Hotel Belmont to plan for work for the coming season. The clubs already in the league are those of Taunton, Stoughton, Randolph, Rockland and the Deweys of Weymouth. One more is likely to be chosen and applications are on hand from the Waikopers of Brockton, the Lowney-Mansfieds of Mansfield, the Neponset-Dorches and Quincy's.

VAN SLEET WILL ENTER RACE.

PITTSFIELD—William Van Sleet, aeronaut and pilot of the Pittsfield Aero Club, will pilot one of the dirigible balloons in the New-York-to-Albany race next fall. He has entered and will drive a balloon to be built by a New York inventor. The balloon is to be tried out in Pittsfield during the summer.

FAST MEN ARE ENTERED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—This city will hold its first indoor amateur Marathon run tonight when the leading amateurs in the country will compete in the 2d regiment armory. Robert Fowler of Boston, Thomas Morrissey and Carr of New York will be among the starters.

ADJUSTING MEN TO USE OF AUTO

It is being gradually born in upon thoughtful people that all, autoists and non-autoists, are passing through a period of adjustment to a condition which is new. It was possible to adjust the public to the railroad by slower stages, for both, as it were, grew up together.

It was a different proposition when the trolley arrived suddenly, and it is a different proposition now that the auto has arrived, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Even the trolley is not entirely harnessed to the desires of men, and it will be some time before the auto is, but meantime it is obvious that progress must be made along the line of neither the greatest nor the least resistance, but that which will give due weight to the rights of all. Most of all is it necessary to preserve an even temper in considering the situation.

TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY.



TOM LONGBOAT,
Famous Onondaga Indian Runner.

DISTANCE TOO MUCH FOR SHRUBB

After Holding the Lead for Twenty-Two Miles He Is Forced to Give up the Race.

NEW YORK—Tom Longboat, the Indian Marathon runner defeated Alfred Shrubb, the English long-distance runner Friday night in the biggest indoor Marathon run ever held in this country. The time for the event was 2h. 53m. 40.25s., which was nearly 9 minutes slower than the time made by Longboat in his race with Dorando.

Up to the 22-mile mark it looked as if Shrubb would be an easy victor as he was 7½ laps ahead of his opponent at that time and running easily. At this point the distance began to tell on him, and Longboat gradually closed the gap until the 24th mile, when Shrubb was forced to retire leaving Longboat to finish alone.

The outcome was a surprise to the public generally, as it had been thought that Shrubb would be able to win, although it was his first race at such a long distance. Shrubb easily proved himself to be the better man up to 20 miles, as he was ahead of the records for that distance.

Two of Harvard's strongest runners will fill places on her team, E. K. Merrilhe and W. M. Rand. Merrilhe is one of the best sprinters in college and has a long record of victories behind him. On entering college he came out for the sprints. Last season he took second place in the 440 against Yale. He has been running consistently this year, although small opportunity has been given to show his possibilities. Jan. 22 Merrilhe succeeded in bringing his relay team in to victory in the race with a picked team from the B. A. A. and turned what would otherwise been a defeat into victory.

The chances for a Harvard victory seem to be very bright.

DEFEATED BY LENGTH OF RACE



ALFRED SHRUBB,
England's Great Professional Runner.

MEET WILL CLOSE WITH FAST RACE

One of the principal features of to-night's meet at the Boston Athletic Association will be the relay race between Harvard and Cornell. Heretofore Harvard has run Yale, but this year Yale will not enter a team and the battle will be fought out between Harvard and the Ithaeus four.

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The results have proven materially satisfactory. The attendance at the shows held in New York and also at Philadelphia which closed recently, while large, was not as great as it is believed would have been the case had the old dates been rescheduled. Manager Campbell rather sized up the situation when he said:

"While the trade conditions are good, and while the interest is keen, there is certainly reason to believe that an early show is not just what the dealers and manufacturers believe it would be. The interest was by no means as keen as one might have anticipated, and personally I am convinced that the Boston show in March will prove more attractive and more beneficial than any held in either November or December. Those months are too early. They mark the end of the outdoor season, when one has had months of motor riding and touring, and they have come to look upon the motor in a different light from what they do in the early spring. It is a season of the year when the motorists are considering the best way of getting through the winter and not of what car they will purchase for the coming season. Three months later they commence to awaken to the fact that there is really something new in the world, and are anxious to get out and see just what the new things are."

One thing which was somewhat missed at the two New York exhibits was the lack of demonstrations. The New Yorkers rather frowned upon giving demonstrations, but the demonstrating department will, as ever, be a strong attraction in the coming Boston exhibit. The amateur outside show has always in the past proven decidedly attractive, and will continue to prove so in future exhibits.

AUTO CLUB HOLDS SMOKER.

The Bay State A. A. is to give a smoker and vaudeville entertainment to its members this evening at its headquarters. There will be moving pictures of the Vanderbilt and Dieppie races shown first. This will be followed by a short talk on electrical ignition by Mr. Heinze of Lowell, followed by a vaudeville program at which a number of stars will appear.

EACH HAS ONE VICTORY.

NEW YORK—By winning the fourth game of the series of 10 games at the Rice Chess Club, Friday evening, Charles Jaffe tied Frank J. Marshall's score, each player having won one game.

NOTES

The Dartmouth hockey team defeated the Cornell seven Friday by a score of 1 to 0.

Harvard will play Brown in their second basketball contest of the year to-night at Providence. The first match was won by Harvard, 23-17.

BOSTON AUTO SHOW EAGERLY AWAITED BY THE MOTORISTS

Manager Campbell Believes in Later Date and Expects to Give the Public the Best Exhibit of the Year.

COMES IN MARCH

That the Boston Automobile Dealers Association has been wise in keeping to its original dates and not seeking earlier ones as has been the case in other large cities, has been conclusively proven by the experiences of those which moved their dates ahead. This year the Boston show will come the week of March 7 to 14.

Perhaps the strongest contender for these dates was Manager Chester I. Campbell, who at one time stood almost alone on that question. So thoroughly was he convinced that the March dates were the best he made no change and Boston was the only city in the country which failed to advance the time for its show.

The results have proven materially satisfactory. The attendance at the shows held in New York and also at Philadelphia which closed recently, while large, was not as great as it is believed would have been the case had the old dates been rescheduled. Manager Campbell rather sized up the situation when he said:

"While the trade conditions are good, and while the interest is keen, there is certainly reason to believe that an early show is not just what the dealers and manufacturers believe it would be. The interest was by no means as keen as one might have anticipated, and personally I am convinced that the Boston show in March will prove more attractive and more beneficial than any held in either November or December. Those months are too early. They mark the end of the outdoor season, when one has had months of motor riding and touring, and they have come to look upon the motor in a different light from what they do in the early spring. It is a season of the year when the motorists are considering the best way of getting through the winter and not of what car they will purchase for the coming season. Three months later they commence to awaken to the fact that there is really something new in the world, and are anxious to get out and see just what the new things are."

In this way the work was quickly done and with little effort on the part of the men. For a midwinter feat of this kind the men had the advantage of using a truck that had an air-cooled motor instead of a water-cooled motor, thus avoiding freezing and its accompaniments of bursting water jackets, pipes and radiator.

DEBAR MONEY ALLOWANCE.

EDINBURGH—The international Rugby football board, summoned last month to meet here because of the allegations made by the Scotch Rugby Union that professionalism had been countenanced by the English union in the form of money allowances to visiting Australian and New Zealand players, has practically settled the dispute. Although the delegates on the board were divided as to whether these payments constituted professionalism, it was unanimously decided that the allowances be discontinued.

NOTES

The Dartmouth hockey team defeated the Cornell seven Friday by a score of 1 to 0.

Harvard will play Brown in their second basketball contest of the year to-night at Providence. The first match was won by Harvard, 23-17.

CHALMERS-DETROIT "FORTY"

Four Cylinder, 40 Horse Power Touring Car, five passengers, selective type transmission, 113-inch wheel base, 3x4 wheels and tires, \$2750

Repair Bills Almost Nothing

"It has carried us 8063 miles so far and barring punctures nothing ever happened to cause a moment's delay on the road. Repair bills have been almost nothing and the car is in good shape today."

We quote this from one of a large number of similar letters on file in our office. While the reason is obvious for not publishing the names of the writers, we should be pleased to show the original letters to anyone interested in Chalmers-Detroit Cars.

We also represent the famous Thomas Flyers, including the 6-70, the 4-60, and 6-40, in runabout, flyabout and touring models, and closed bodies.

THE Whitten-Gilmore CO.

61 Boylston St.

BOSTON, MASS.

1908-G TOURING CAR

1908-G RUNABOUT

1908-D TOURING CAR

1907-G TOURING CAR

TELLS BANKERS OF POSTAL PLAN

Postmaster-General Meyer Pleads for Savings Institutions to Men Who Represent Opposition to Project.

PHILADELPHIA—An address before the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association by Postmaster General George von L. Meyer Friday night was a strong plea for the postal savings bank despite the fact that Mr. Meyer knew himself to be among a gathering of men who represented the strongest opposition to the plan. He said in part:

"No one has greater admiration or appreciation of the good work of existing savings banks than myself, yet in advocating the postal savings banks I have been charged with proposing something that would injure private banking enterprise. I am firmly convinced that the establishment of postal savings banks would be beneficial to banking in this country generally."

"A postal savings bank system wisely planned and administered is an adjunct, and a most important one, to commercial banking. It will supply a real public need, as there are many small towns and communities which are not large enough to maintain savings banks."

LAS VEGAS TO BE REPAIR CENTER

Within six months the Salt Lake railroad will have expended \$300,000 in shops and a roundhouse at Las Vegas, Nev. This means the employment of 400 skilled mechanics and a monthly payroll of \$35,000. The new buildings will cover several acres.

This enterprise should make the little town of Las Vegas the most important point between San Bernardino and Salt Lake City, and will probably increase its population, now 1500, to 5000 in a year, says the Los Angeles Times.

At present the Salt Lake maintains only one small emergency repair shop, in Los Angeles. Most of its work is done at the Southern Pacific shops, or at those of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City.

WESTERN PACIFIC BEYOND ELKO NOW

The Western Pacific is now completed to a point eight miles west of Elko, Nev., a distance of approximately 270 miles west of Salt Lake City. Just at the present time work on the farther extension of the eastern end of the road is being retarded by the weather conditions, says the Salt Lake City Telegram. Between 800 and 900 men are at the end of the line and are pushing it west as fast as possible. Engineer T. J. Wyche, who is in charge of the work on the eastern end of the line, returned to Salt Lake City after a careful inspection of the eastern end of the line.

TRADE BANQUET AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The date for the banquet which is to start the boom to advance trade in this city has been fixed upon as Feb. 17. The committee of 200 business men appointed by President Frank O. Field of the board of trade met at the mayor's office and decided upon definite plans. About 1500 business men from all over the city, covering the various industries, will be invited to the dinner.

It is planned to solicit the necessary food stuffs for the dinner from the dealers of the city, in order to keep the expenses down to the lowest. The special committee will have to raise \$900, even then, to carry out its plans. Infantry Hall, the largest in the city, will be hired for the dinner.

LOWELL MILITIA IS GIVEN MEDALS

LOWELL, Mass.—The annual distribution of marksmanship insignia to the members of Company K, 6th infantry, V. M. V. M., was made at the armory Friday night. Capt. Stewart W. Wise, inspector or rifle practise, distributed the medals.

The regular drill preceded the distribution of prizes. An elaborate supper was served. The attendance of the members of the company was large.

Capt. Wise said there are nearly 40 experts in the company, together with several sharpshooters. Those not in the first two classes are qualified as marksmen, and not a man of the company is in a lower grade.

NEW SALT BEDS FOUND IN UTAH

A new salt industry is to be established on Great Salt Lake. On the western shore of the lake great deposits of the mineral have been discovered and plans are on foot for the building of a refinery which will ship to Salt Lake City, part of the way by water. George Randall of Ogden before leaving Salt Lake expects to finance his plan. Salt Lakers will be interested, says the Salt Lake City Telegram.

The new salt beds, although known to exist some time ago, have never before been fully analyzed or experimented with. Mr. Randall says it will not be necessary to extract the salt from the water, as hundreds of years of evaporation have already performed that operation, leaving the mineral in solid banks many feet deep and covering hundreds of acres. Nothing definite has been decided upon as to the building of the refinery plant.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

LYNN MAYOR PUTS STRIKE REMEDY TO SUCCESSFUL TEST

JAMES E. RICH, the Shoe City Executive, Persuades Press to Defer the Publication of Trouble—Acts as Mediator.

DISCUSSES HIS PLAN

LYNN, Mass.—Mayor James E. Rich of this city has adopted a new and decidedly original method of dealing with labor disturbances, which, in the present instance at least, gives promise of working out so successfully as to be an object lesson to the executive heads of other large industrial centers.

Immediately upon learning that some half hundred employees of a Willow street shoe factory had left their positions because of dissatisfaction over the scale of wages Friday afternoon, the mayor by telephone succeeded in persuading the proprietors of the local newspapers not to publish the news of the strike until an effort had been made to settle the difficulty amicably and quietly.

Then he set to work on negotiations involving representatives of the striking employees and of the concern itself and a mutually satisfactory solution of the trouble is not unlikely.

Mayor Rich said to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor: "In the past it has been the custom for the newspapers to call attention to strikes of this character in big headlines, with the result that trade journals and other publications all over the country have taken it up and spread the news broadcast. Such things are detrimental to the best interests of any city. They give a city a bad name outside, and injure business."

"Thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of business in orders to Lynn shoe manufacturers have been countermanded in past years just on account of such things. There is always a possible chance of bringing the involved parties together and settling their differences speedily, and to keep such things out of the newspapers at the time, is often a means to that end. We desire suppression of the story only for a reasonable length of time."

"If the parties at interest are at all reasonable they can be brought together within 24 hours after the strike occurs, but if nothing can be accomplished in that time, it is unreasonable to expect the papers longer to suppress the facts. In this case, which is a test of my method in a way, the newspapers are free to use all the details of the trouble if a settlement is not brought about within 24 hours. Many a long and serious labor disturbance could be averted in my opinion if such methods were adopted to say nothing of the saving to the city's good name."

SEEKS TO CREATE NEW MAINE OFFICE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Mr. Muller of Peabody bar introduced an act to create the office of state industrial commissioner in the Senate. It provides that the officer shall be appointed by the Governor on the first Wednesday of February for a term of two years at a salary of \$1600 per annum. The commissioner is to collect such information, statistics and data as may be of value to manufacturers in the state with a view to promoting their welfare and which may be of assistance in creating new industries.

The regular drill preceded the distribution of prizes. An elaborate supper was served. The attendance of the members of the company was large.

COSTLY VESSEL IS BREAKING UP

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Elizabeth Silsbee, which was wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast, is fast breaking up, and wreckers are busy stripping her of her sails and gasoline engine.

The Silsbee was probably the most costly fishing vessel ever constructed. She was fitted with a 300-horsepower gasoline engine, the largest in the fleet, and when fitted and ready for sea represented an outlay of \$25,000.

MURRAY CHURCH ANNEX DEDICATED

ATTLEBORO—The new addition to the Murray Universalist church, dedicated Friday evening, will be used for Sunday school and social purposes. On the lower floor there is a large assembly room for the Sunday school. The second floor is devoted to an auditorium. There were addresses at the exercises by Rev. E. B. Saunders of Pittsburg, Mrs. E. M. Barney of Warwick and the Rev. Hazen Conklin of North Attleboro.

New England Briefs

MT. HERMON, Mass.—A handsome dining hall has been added to the Northfield schools.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Charles C. Mumford, associate justice of the superior court, has resigned.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me.—Edgar O. Achorn of Boston will deliver the Lincoln memorial address here on Feb. 12.

WESTON, Mass.—Mrs. Robert Winsor entertained her employees Friday night with a sleigh ride, supper and dance.

WINDHAM, N. H.—Edward F. Seales of Methuen, Mass., has given this town one of the best equipped schoolhouses in the state.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The government has awarded a medal of honor to Chief of Police David A. Matthews for valiant services in the Indian wars.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—John M. Bridgeman of Bowdoin College has been appointed head of the Latin department of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

NORWOOD, Me.—Augustus S. G. Hatch of this town has been a member of the fire department for 53 years, and in that time has failed to respond to an alarm but once.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Desertion of families is made a felony, punishable by two years' imprisonment, by a new bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Mullin.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Beginning next Monday, the Scotia Worsted mills will run night and day, giving employment to 60 additional hands.

TALKS OF THE LAW AS A PROFESSION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Discouraging any attempt to gain wealth by adopting a professional career and stating that the old saying that a lawyer "works hard and remains poor" is in the main correct. Austin B. Fletcher, one of New York's most prominent lawyers, in an article in the Yale News today indicates the advantages and disadvantages of the profession of law.

The article in part follows:

"The lawyer's opportunities for attaining success are probably as great as they ever were, but they demand greater ability and better preparation. Every young man, therefore, who intends to follow the law as a profession should lay the broadest possible foundation; physically, because his work at times will demand the greatest endurance; morally, because there is no profession offering so many pitfalls; intellectually, because competition is so severe."

GOVERNOR URGES STUDY OF FARMING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier, in a letter to Sec. John J. Dunn of the state board of agriculture and mechanical arts, urges the teaching of farming throughout the state. He advocates making the country districts attractive places to live and work in.

"I believe the agricultural districts of our state should be promoted," said the Governor. "More attention should be paid to making life in the country districts pleasant and profitable. Our farm and grazing lands should not be allowed to longer lie unused. The state needs every resource. I am convinced that an intelligent study of the problems of soil yield will do much to enhance the products of our farming lands and make the occupation of the granger more congenial as well as remunerative."

NEW DINING HALL AT NORTHFIELD

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A new dining hall, built and equipped at a cost of \$60,000, was dedicated at Mt. Hermon school in connection with the observance of Founders' day, the 72nd anniversary Friday of the birth of the Rev. Dwight L. Moody, D.D., the famous evangelist.

A large number of friends from New York, Boston and other cities, and 900 students were present.

The new dining hall was made possible partly by the generosity of Mrs. William E. Dodge and her daughter, Grace, of New York.

MAINE TO DEVELOP ITS WATER POWER

AUGUSTA, Me.—The proposed water storage commission, which has been much discussed of late, to devise plans for the progressive development of the water powers of the state under state ownership, control and maintenance for the public use and benefit, and for the increase of the public revenue, is the subject of an act introduced in the Maine Senate Friday by Mr. Hamilton of York.

It provides that the commission shall collect information relating to the water powers of the state and shall devise plans for the development of such water power as shall be brought to its attention by municipal officers of cities and towns.

FAVOR REMOVAL OF FREE 'PHONES

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—A new organization of the younger business men of the town has been organized.

It aims to do for the younger element what the Middleboro Business Men's Club is doing for the older ones. Its officers are: President, Dr. R. G. Butler; secretary, Harold Wood; treasurer, Thomas P. Leonard. Seventy members are enrolled.

FARMERS HEAR AMHERST MAN.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The Plymouth County Agricultural Society,

which has been in existence nearly a century, held a farmers' institute in Grange Hall Friday. Isaac N. Nutter of East Bridgewater, vice-president, presided.

Prof. H. D. Haskell of Amherst Agricultural College spoke on "Clover, Corn, Cows and a Bank Account."

GYMNASTS TO GIVE EXHIBITION.

WALTHAM—An exhibition has been arranged by the management of the Waltham free reading room, to be held Feb. 20 in the gymnasium. Gymnasts from Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., and Waltham will take part.

SEEK RELATIVES OF PROSPECTOR

BENO SOLOMO, First White to Explore Idaho, Believed to Have Left a Brother and Sister in California.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Beno Solomo, prospector and trapper, believed to have been the first white man to explore the territory now embraced by the boundaries of the state of Idaho, has passed on at the age of 86 years. He lived alone in his cabin near Placerville, Idaho, and kept a wall calendar, with the dates cross-marked to Jan. 9. He was one of the heroes of the gulch and a yeoman of the mountain slopes, leaving his pock of gold dust and other belongings to be distributed among his friends in the hills. These men will make effort to locate Solomo's sister and brother, who are believed to be in California, where the veterans prospected in the days of the Argonauts.

"Culture is the habit of a mind instinct with purpose, cognizant of a tendency and connection in human achievement, able and industrious in discerning the great from the trivial. Sometimes the acquisition of knowledge makes one miserly and one spends one's time in counting up the accumulations, instead of using them.

"It would be better if each engaged in the study of art were to spend a year working with their fingers. They would learn to feel something, and their senses might respond to art.

"Similarly with the attitude we have toward literature, a great many people rush through literature. It is so much easier to get knowledge out of a book than in any other way, and it is much easier to measure one's attainments. Some of our distinguished authorities say that we must not read a book until it is five or 10 years old. It is better perhaps to waste a little time in reading trash than never to read anything except what you are told to read by a superior authority.

"If your culture does not enable you to see a little more clearly the vital forces of civilization, there is a flaw in your culture, and you cannot hide yourself behind mountains of Latin and Greek.

"The political movement, the labor movement, and the woman movement of today are three great movements which are shaping society.

"The 'labor movement,' what is that?

Zueblin on "Democratic Culture"

Charles Zueblin completed his course of lectures in Tremont Temple this morning with some opinions on "Democratic Culture." Among other things he said:

"Culture is the habit of a mind instinct with purpose, cognizant of a tendency and connection in human achievement, able and industrious in discerning the great from the trivial. Sometimes the acquisition of knowledge makes one miserly and one spends one's time in counting up the accumulations, instead of using them.

"It would be better if each engaged in the study of art were to spend a year working with their fingers. They would learn to feel something, and their senses might respond to art.

"There is also a political movement. One of the most amazing things that has happened in our lifetime is that the Chief Executive of the United States, and the chief leader of the opposition party cannot find any causes of disagreement. If you will ride from the Atlantic, or from Oregon to Delaware, and read the signs of the times, you will see that they will instruct their representatives in order that the government may be made more democratic.

"There is a woman movement. We find that there are many millions of women working outside their own homes in this country, we find that the public schools are not only open equally to girls, but more largely to girls than to boys, and they get a better education than boys. They have their federation of women's clubs and collegiate alumnae. Unless we join their civic associations, they will go ahead and improve the cities without our assistance. When we recognize the significance not only of women's industrial activity and educational and political activities, but of the indispensable element of woman's economic independence we cannot any longer delay the vision of sex equality, even though we indefinitely delay its accomplishment."

TREMONT ST.
NEAR WEST

TREMONT ST.
NEAR WEST

Chandler & Co.

Fourth Annual February Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Every Rug is a selected piece. Every Rug bought specially for this sale

**Discounts from Usual Values Over
30% to 40%**

Great interest centers in the presentation of an original shipment of

Kurdistans

Every Rug in the Persian Kurdistan lot was bought in the original bales in the United States bonded warehouse, and until they were opened up for Chandler & Co. had never been shown since the Persian collector gathered them together in his journeys along the caravan routes of Western Persia and Turkish Kurdistan.

Bijars --- Camels' Hair Rugs**Mosuls---Yuruks---Hamadans****Feraghans---Serebends**

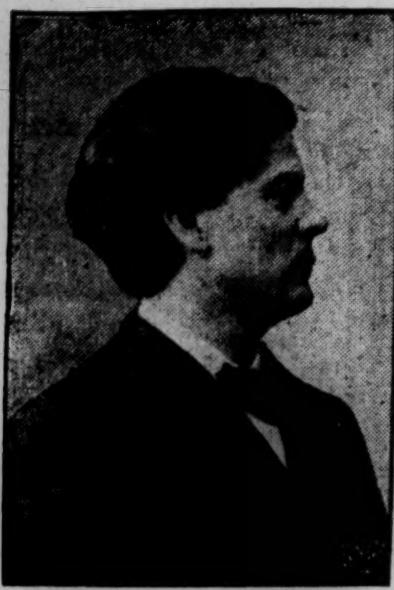
Values 55.00, 75.00 to 100.00 each

Prices, Each

35.00 and 45.00

18.

Second Lecture on Art and Human Soul Given By Professor Griggs



(Photo copyrighted by J. E. Purdy.)

EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.

Former professor in Leland Stanford University, whose lectures deal with practical problems and whose audiences in the large cities number in the thousands.

"Religion forms a permanent foundation for all art; it is the background of a generic unity in the primitive basis from which are developed and differentiated all the various fine arts," said Prof. Edward Howard Griggs in the lecture this morning at Tremont temple on "The Primitive Sources of Art," which was the second in his series on "Art and the Human Spirit."

Mr. Griggs spoke of an act of religious worship as the fundamental material and homogeneous basis of all art, and from that point traced the evolution of the fine arts.

He spoke of the close blending of the story of the action of man and the great nature quality and influence lying about him. "The two great tendencies today in religious thought," said the speaker, "are to hold God as the life of life, and also to exalt him as the tender, loving father."

The lecturer declared: "Poetry is much nearer the truth than history, for history but narrates an incident that might have happened to any one, but poetry tells of character, what people would do under certain and favorable circumstances."

"For the education of little children primitive art is wonderfully vital, stimulating and nourishing."

In contrasting the beauties of mythology with much of the modern-day literature for children, Professor Griggs said:

"To create literature for children one must possess all the genius to write a book for adults, and something vastly more, an ability to enter into the life and conceptions of the child mind, the child stands so close to truth and nature."

"I grant that there is too much in mythology that deals with war and bloodshed, too much said about witches; these we must object to from an ethical standpoint, but to express its universality it cannot be rewritten and modified to suit modern tastes; to modify would rob it of its vitality."

Professor Griggs called attention to the three important types of primitive or early material which are drawn from most largely by European art, viz: Hebrew stories, Greek and Latin mythology, and Norse legends. The Hebrew stories he described as presenting the deepest recognition of the moral law and purpose, the Greek and Roman mythology as beautiful and artistic and the Norse stories as most deeply human and at the same time as the ethnic background from which our art springs.

Dr. Griggs further spoke of the great use of primitive mythology and religion in Greek sculpture, Renaissance painting, and in poetry and music; and of their value as sources of later art, as an inspiration of art today, and of their permanent importance in education.

FAVORS BETTER STREET LIGHTING

Anti-Alien Land Bill is Passed in Nevada

LOWELL, Mass.—Better lighted streets in the down town district are advocated by Mayor George H. Brown, who has particularly in mind Merrimack, Central and Middlesex streets. The mayor says:

"The city pays \$98,000 for its lighting, and the lighting corporations obtain great additional revenue from the people of Lowell," said the mayor. "It seems to me that the down town streets should have more light, and I intend to ask the Lowell Electric Light Corporation to take steps necessary to bring this about. Well lighted streets are a big asset to any city."

His idea is to have an extra circuit for special lights and he allows that it ought to be done without incurring great expense.

ANNUAL DINNER OF JEWELRY MEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual mid-winter dinner of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association will be held in Infantry Hall Feb. 13. Lincoln's life will be the topic. Representative George H. Holmes will be toastmaster.

The Hon. William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, Governor Aram J. Pothier and Mayor Henry Fletcher are to be among the speakers. Dr. S. Parks Cadman of Brooklyn, N. Y., will talk on "Abraham Lincoln from an Englishman's Standpoint." Senior Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, and Percival D. Oviatt, of Rochester, secretary of the National Lithographers' Association, will be the other speakers.

BIG FIRE AT NIGHT IN AMHERST, N. H.

Aid Summoned From Nearby Towns to Cope With the Flames That Do Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Damage.

AMHERST, N. H.—Men and apparatus from all nearby towns were called early this morning to cope with a fire that at 3 o'clock had destroyed three buildings and was out some time later. The loss will probably be over \$15,000.

The fire started in Steele's grocery store, which was quickly consumed, as were later the house and barn of Arthur Ogden. The houses of L. A. Wheeler, William Murphy, Lemuel Fuller, George Bosworth and Major Langley are directly next to the burned buildings.

The local department consists of hand tubs, which were inadequate in checking the flames. Apparatus and a crew of 50 men were sent from Milford, 2½ miles away, and farmers and forces from other towns responded to the call.

The section affected is in the most thickly settled portion of the town, and is near the Congregational Church.

TILTON, N. H.—A fire in the drying room of the hosiery mill of G. H. Tilton & Son Friday night forced 22 men employed there to run out and caused property damage approximating \$10,000.

RAILWAY GRANTS MEN HIGHER WAGE

The employees of the Old Colony division of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company have been granted a slight increase in wages, which it is expected, settles all differences between the employees and the company.

Late last month the question of the wage scale and working agreement was arbitrated and a slight increase in wages was granted the men of the Boston & Northern. The claims of the men of the Old Colony were at once taken up with the result now announced of an increase in wages.

CALIFORNIA HOLDS UP ANTI-JAPANESE SCHOOL MEASURE

(Continued from Page One.)

will be a violation of a treaty existing between the two governments."

The Governor quoted the treaty insuring the Japanese rights equal to those accorded most-favored nations, saying: "Japan, under this treaty, being one of the favored nations, being jealous of the rights of its citizens, claims for them and their children the same rights and privileges accorded the subjects of other favored nations. This claim our government recommends and stands ready to enforce."

"If the treaty, as claimed, guarantees to Japanese children the rights and privileges accorded to children of aliens of other nations, then these rights and privileges, so long as the treaty remains, should be observed. If our morals and citizenship be endangered thereby, then the treaty, so far as it guarantees that right, should be annulled."

Oregon Is Now Urged to Exclude the Japanese

SALEM, Ore.—In a memorial to Congress, introduced in the Senate by Senator A. A. Bailey of Multnomah, Congress is urged not to abrogate the present Chinese exclusion laws in favor of general laws as suggested. The resolution also asks that the present exclusion law be broadened so as to include Japanese and Hindus.

FAVORS BETTER STREET LIGHTING

Anti-Alien Land Bill is Passed in Nevada

CARSON, Nev.—The Assembly Friday afternoon passed the Giffen anti-aliens, including the Japanese, shall own land or land mortgages in the state. It is believed that by amendments the Senate will practically kill the purposes of the bill so far as it is aimed at the Japanese.

London Newspaper Says Roosevelt Is Undignified

LONDON—While sympathizing with President Roosevelt in his attitude on the anti-Japanese legislation proposed by the state Assembly of California, the London Globe finds reason to criticize the manner in which the President informed the California lawmakers of his sentiments.

The Globe says today: "Yet the President's remonstrance might have been more dignified. His telegrams are in the tone of an angry schoolmaster, hardly worthy of the head of a great state. Roosevelt may wish to create one more impression before leaving office, but his fellow citizens will hardly thank him for language so autocratic as to be unsuitable in a republic."

Chinese Plan Their Own Steamer Line to America

SAN FRANCISCO—A circular explaining the plans for a proposed independent Chinese steamship company, which has the support of many of the prominent Chinese merchants, states that already a large amount of money has been subscribed by the Chinese merchants of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia

Pacific's Powerful Wireless Station

Message Is Picked up Three Thousand Miles From the Battleship Connecticut by Operator at Point Loma.

THIS IS RECORD FEAT

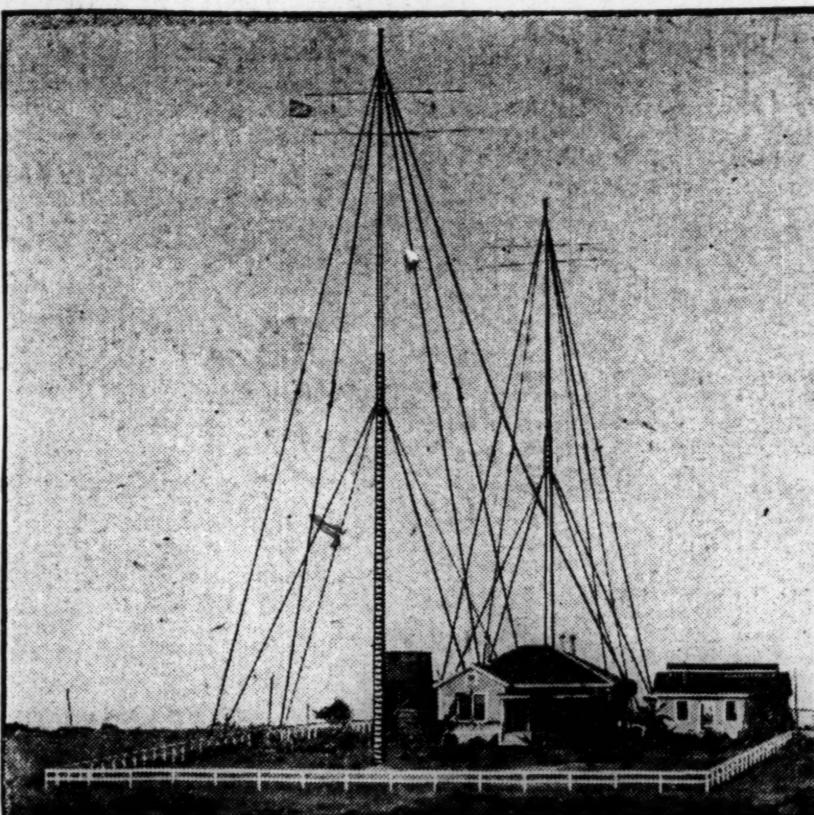
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Three years ago the government erected on the top of Point Loma what has since proven to be its most powerful wireless station. It has an elevation of 500 feet, and is located near the northern boundary of the 1400-acre reservation, just back of the Portuguese fishing village of La Playa. Added to this elevation the height of the two 200-foot masts which support the wires gives the aerials a height above sea level of 700 feet.

It is a 10-kilowatt station, which is several kilowatts more powerful than any other coast station.

The cost of erection was \$75,000, but the government has since made improvements which have added to the efficiency and power of the station. Recently the aerials were increased from seven to nine wires, giving it an added wave length of 285 meters. The station now has a 200-foot loop aerial of nine wires, 33-foot spread, and with nine wires leading down from the aerials.

There are three operators employed at the station at present, A. F. Peters, operator in charge, and two assistants, H. L. Keefer and C. H. Randall.

The first world's long-distance record was established by the Point Loma station in December, 1907, when the operator astonished the world by picking up a message which was being transmitted from the battleship Connecticut to Wash-



MARCONI DEPOT ON POINT LOMA, SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Picture shows two aerials standing two hundred feet in the air and the homes of three operators.

ington, D. C., the vessel being at the time some 200 miles off the eastern coast of Cuba. The estimated distance between Point Loma and the battleship was 2800 miles.

While this was the greatest feat performed in wireless telegraphy to that date, it was eclipsed in the following summer when, on the night of July 24, 1908, a new record of receiving and sending a wireless message 3000 miles was

HARVARD TO HEAR BUSINESS MEN

The School of Administration Looks for Information as to Possible Improvement of the Courses.

The school of business administration of Harvard University will tender a banquet to men prominent in the business and financial world who have lectured before the school during the semester just past, at the Colonial Club in Cambridge, Monday evening at 6:45 p. m.

The purpose of the gathering, outside of its social aim, is to hold an informal discussion among the members of the faculty and the leading men in the several branches of industry as to the best methods of conducting and improving, if possible, the courses of instruction offered by the university business school for the coming term.

Among other things to be discussed are arrangements for placing graduates of the school in business positions and for giving the students practical work in the lines of study in which they are engaged.

A. H. Joline, president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad; R. F. Herrick of Boston, W. J. Gilbert, comptroller of the United States Steel Corporation; C. H. Hough, judge of the United States district court of New York, and T. W. Lamont, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, will be among the invited guests.

MISSOURI PACIFIC BOND ISSUE.

NYC—Despite denials in financial circles, it was stated on Friday that the Missouri Pacific railroad will soon make public a financial plan for that road which will involve the sale of a considerable amount of bonds.

REPORTS ON OPIUM.

SHANGHAI—The international opium conference, which began its session here Feb. 1, is now fully organized and reports were submitted Friday by the American and British delegates.

Mrs. Cleveland to Send Her Daughter to School In Washington, Conn.



MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Widow of Ex-President, who is now making plans for the education of her children in New England schools.

WINSTED, Conn.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland is planning to educate her daughter Esther in Wykeham Rise, an exclusive school for girls in Washington, this county. She will place her son Richard in the Berkshire school for boys in Sheffield, Mass., the name of which is Hamilton Gibson, who married a daughter of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and one of Mrs. Cleveland's most intimate friends.

The ex-President's widow recently visited Mrs. Gibson in Sheffield and the two inspected Wykeham Rise. Miss Cleveland will be enrolled as a pupil at Wykeham Rise, probably next fall. It is not expected that Richard will begin his school career until fall.

CHICAGO TO HEAR HARVARD LECTURE

Prof. E. F. Gay, dean of the School of Business Administration of Harvard university, will leave next Wednesday, Feb. 10, for Chicago, where he will deliver an address before the Harvard Club of the city on the aims and accomplishments of the school.

This trip is in accord with the policy of the corporation and Alumni Association of Harvard looking toward the general advancement of the interests of the university throughout the country by sending out members of the faculty to lecture to the various Harvard Clubs on what the different departments of the university are doing.

NEW COMPETITOR FOR CANADA LINES

CHICAGO—The plans of the Canadian Northern railway to compete with the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways for extending a third transcontinental road across Canada are apparently nearing completion. Information received in Chicago is to the effect that the Mackenzie and Mann interests that have been so potent a factor in the development of Canada would extend this line to Vancouver on the Pacific coast.

Arrangements satisfactory to the railway have been made with British Columbia, and the line will be constructed from Edmonton in northern Alberta, the present western terminus of the Canadian Northern, through British Columbia by way of the Yellow Head pass, down the North Thompson river, to a junction with the Fraser river, thence to New Westminster, B. C., and on to Vancouver on the Pacific.

LOWELL CHARITY BUDGET.

LOWELL, Mass.—The committee on appropriations is reluctant to recommend more than \$70,000 for the charity department, the amount voted last year for this department. Last year \$86,000 was expended.

EXHIBIT AT SEATTLE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS UNIQUE

WASHINGTON—One of the most interesting exhibits of the department of justice at the Seattle exposition will consist of original documents and photographs in the celebrated Peralta-Reavis case, in the United States court of private lands claims in 1893. The history of this case reads like a romance, the great extent of the claims consisting of an alleged grant from the King of Spain of nearly 12,500,000 acres in Arizona, and the skillful creation by the claimant of an apparently perfect chain of documentary evidence as well as the requisite ancestors and records from Spain, have marked this case as probably the greatest fraud ever attempted against a government in its own courts, and made it one of the most formidable cases which the government has been called upon to contest.

GEORGIA TO AID APPLE GROWERS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Apple growing in Georgia has not taken the prominence that it deserves, thinks the state department of agriculture, and steps are about to be taken to encourage the development of the industry. In the northern part of the state, among the hills, the soil and the climate have been pronounced by prominent horticulturists to be ideal for the growth of high-grade apples in large quantities. Indeed, these hillsides will, it is declared, produce better apples at less risk of loss and at lower cost of production than other sections of the United States.

VISIT ADMIRAL.

LIMA, Peru—President Leguia and his staff and the ministers of war and foreign affairs visited Admiral Swinburne on board the Tennessee Friday.

Richardson's
388 Washington St.

Come, Monday

If You're "Overcoat Hungry" We Are Sure to Get You Interested

Five Hundred Overcoats

All the Winter's Snappiest Productions of

Alfred Benjamin & Co MAKERS, NEW YORK

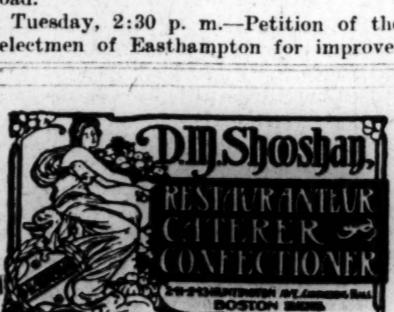
Representing \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 Grades

In Long Coats—Medium length and Conservative.

Scotch Mixtures and Tweeds \$16.75 Regular sizes and for large men and young men. Monday, at

Store Open 8 O'Clock. Nothing C. O. D. Terms Cash.

Charles B. Hubbell, Manager



Catering a Specialty

Taft to Become a Mason at Sight

CINCINNATI—Charles S. Haskins, the grand master of Ohio Masons, has tendered to William H. Taft the rare and high honor of being made a Mason "at sight." Mr. Taft has accepted and will return to Cincinnati on Feb. 18, when the grand master will convene a distinguished company of Masons in the Scottish rite cathedral and exercise the high prerogative which belongs only to a grand master of Masons. Before Mr. Taft's nomination for the presidency he expressed a desire to become a Mason. The decision to honor Mr. Taft by making him a Mason at sight is the result. In addition to prominent Ohio Masons, invitations will be sent to the grand masters of all the other states in the Union.

AMERICA IS MODEL OF NIPPON, ASSERT JAPANESE VISITORS

Government Representatives Say Their Country Has Only Ambition to Be the United States of Orient.

ALL LEARN ENGLISH

T. Kudo, K. Luzuki and E. E. Osono, representatives of the imperial Japanese government now in Philadelphia, talked authoritatively upon the actual relations of the two countries. Their avowal of the feeling in their own country is regarded as being at least of semi-official significance, reports the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"While we are in every manner trying to follow American customs in our country, we find it difficult to hurry and rush Americans do," said Mr. Osono. "Every Japanese student must now know English. It is compulsory in the schools, and no pupil can graduate until he has passed an English examination. That is the only foreign language that is compulsory, and through its teaching we hope to become more and more like your great United States."

Official circles in Japan understand the situation prevailing along the Pacific coast. One thing we are trying to impress upon our people is that we are paving the way for an America in Japan.

"Japan is now sending hundreds of persons to this country. The government has many here observing conditions and gaining information which will be utilized upon their return. The colleges have many Japanese who are becoming better acquainted with American customs, and many manufacturers are here for the purpose of seeing what is the method of producing the merchandise in which they are interested. All of these things will combine to make Japan an America in the East in a few years."

"Our object here is to gather all that is possible in railroad construction and operation. Already we have gained many valuable points which will be used in the operation of the railroads of our country."

"Every energy appears to be bent upon copying the American idea in Japan. It has become one of the greatest countries on the globe in such a short time that we there realize its methods must be right, and are emulating the American as best we can. No nation has our greater respect than this, and we hope to have it become even greater as the years go by and become more and more like your great country."

RUBBER MAKES LEATHER TOUGH

A British publication states that a new syndicate has established a factory in London and is placing upon the market a new form of leather, for which it is claimed there is a big future, and which it thus describes:

The leather is submitted to a tanning process of the chrome variety, which preserves it; rubber solution is then worked into the interstices, rendering the hide thoroughly waterproof. The elasticity of the rubber permits of perfect flexibility and extraordinary toughness of some of the skins, especially of rabbits, goat and sheep skins, says a consular report. It is impossible to forecast the many uses for which this process may be available.

Tests have been made for motor tires, soles for boots and shoes, pump washers, machine belting, miners' boots, etc., and it is probable that the multitude of articles that can be made of rubberized leather will in time create a further demand for rubber. This new material, it is thought, may also prove useful for motor and cycle tires, as it is almost impossible to puncture it, while it is said to be much more resilient and waterproof than ordinary leather.

U. S. HAS OPTION ON PARIS HOME

PARIS—Ambassador White is much pleased at the action of the United States Senate in voting for a \$400,000 appropriation for an embassy building in Paris. He is not without hope that the House of Representatives will concur in this action and has already obtained in the name of his government an option on the present ambassadorial residence on Rue Franklin Premier.

"The Senate's action is very gratifying," he said, "for the need of a building here for the United States is felt keenly by all resident and visiting Americans. I trust that the House will follow the Senate in this action."

Ambassador White's residence is better suited to the requirements of a permanent home for the embassy than any other available building in Paris, although it is by no means as pretentious as the embassies of the other principal powers.

VIRGINIA FAVERS REDUCED AREA FOR FARMING PURPOSES

Large Estates in Old Dominion Are Being Cut up and Devoted to Agriculture.

PEANUTS RAISED

RICHMOND, Va.—In many parts of the Old Dominion, especially the south-western section, there is a movement in favor of reduced farm areas. Already several of the large estates of 5000 or more acres have been cut up into farms of 500 or somewhat more, and others are likely soon to follow. In the eastern part of the state, where colonization is in progress, timbered tracts are being sold in numerous small parcels at \$10 to \$15 an acre. The wood will more than pay for the land, even if sold at once; if managed according to approved forestry plans, considerable proportions of this land can be made to yield almost annual revenue for an indefinite number of years. In the counties of Sussex, Southampton and Surrey many small tracts of 200 acres and less have changed hands.

Upon these smaller farms the grazing of cattle has been more or less replaced by diversified agriculture. In Sussex county, near Waverly, poultry raising is taking a prominent part in farm affairs; in other counties the settlers are enthusiastic over sweet potatoes, peanuts and yams. Toward the seaboard in what is known as the "Coastal Plain" section, where the land is very light as a rule, the trucking industry is in the lead, though strawberries and dewberries are also prominent crops. The profits in growing the crops mentioned are such that frugal managers, but yet those who feed their land liberally, soon pay for their farms and live in ease if not affluence.

GREAT CARE USED WITH SHILLALAH

The shillalah owes its name to the fact that the finest specimens thereof used to be grown in the pheasant groves of trees that formerly flourished in the barony of Shillalah, in County Wicklow. The best shillalah must be root-sprung sapling, so as to have the necessary toughness. Being trimmed and "brought to hand," the young stick undergoes preparatory discipline by being placed in the chimney to season, thus becoming early acclimated to the hot work in store for it, says the New York Tribune.

This part of the curriculum finished, it is rubbed until completely attarated with oil, after which it is securely wrapped in a stout sheet of brown paper and buried in a convenient hotbed. At this stage of its development it is an object of unceasing watchfulness on the part of its proprietor, who to forestall any detrimental warp in the object of his care visits it daily, correcting any youthful tendency to depart from a straight line and ultimately securing as straight a bit of timber as heart could desire.

WORLD IS COMING TO CHRISTIANITY

Christianity grows apace, as may be seen from the following figures: In a religious census of the world which he has just published, Dr. H. Zeller, director of the statistical bureau in Stuttgart, estimates that of the 1,544,510,000 people in the world, 534,940,000 are Christians; 175,290,000 are Mohammedans, 10,860,000 are Jews and 823,420,000 are heathens, says the New York Herald. Of these, 300,000,000 are Confucians, 214,000,000 are Brahmins and 121,000,000 Buddhists, with other bodies of lesser numbers. In other words, out of every 1000 of the earth's inhabitants, 348 are Christians, 114 are Mohammedan, seven are Israelite and 533 are of other religions.

In 1885, in a table estimating the population of the world at 1,461,285,000, the number of Christians was put at 430,285,500; of Jews at 7,000,000; of Mohammedans at 230,000,000 and of heathen at 794,000,000.

HIGH BUILDING FOR HOTEL SITE

James Riley Gordon, architect for the Irving Corner Company, a new realty corporation, has filed with Building Superintendent Murphy plans for the building to be erected at the northwest corner of Irving place and 16th street, on the site of the Westminster Hotel, says the New York Sun. The new building is to be 11 stories high, fronting 148 on Irving place and 225 feet on 16th street. The building has been leased for a term of years to George Borgfeldt, an importer, and will be called the Borgfeldt building. It is to cost \$100,000.

Art, Artists and Their Work

It looks as though Boston is not losing prestige as an art center and that the Boston Art Club is the organization best fitted to bring the works of eminent American artists together once or twice a year for the edification of those who love the beautiful. The present exhibition, which opened to the public on Wednesday and will continue till the 27th in the galleries on Dartmouth street, brings together an array of American art that is a credit to the club and its art management. All that is needed to insure continued success in this matter of having good exhibitions is tact, a reasonable amount of fraternizing among the Boston artists and a realization that all honest endeavor should be shorn of personalities and given place, provided that such endeavors show a reasonable degree of fruition. Bad work should not be shown, no matter who performs it. The present evidence of growing success and present achievement has been gathered largely through invitations and the committee having this in hand deserves praise for the success of its untiring work.

Hanging committees are not always popular, but it seems that a reasonably good arrangement has been secured here. That one or two changes have been made has been to the advantage of certain works.

THE LEADING PICTURES.

F. D. Millet, who sends a genre, "The Black Sheep" (13), has not been in evidence here in many years. The very good touch of solemnity in the attitude of the rector who is reading to the "Black Sheep," a healthy young woman in pink, the sympathy of the friends of the sheep and the portrayal of the customs of other days are so truthfully rendered that one must inevitably take the part of the sheep and wonder what canon she has broken, mark this as one of the best pictures in the exhibition.

It tells a story, simply, clearly and without over-statement. Pictures that bring forth discussion and raise doubts are often very stimulating. Such works

is shown in Mr. Tarbell's "Girl Cutting Patterns" (28).

This painter has taken prizes, received good financial rewards and stands high in American art, yet the picture here exhibited offends the taste, is not a good unit either in drawing or in color. Surely it should not be taken as one of this artist's best endeavors.

As to its good points, there is technique, drawing and in parts, good color, but the work does not come together, is not well unified, irritates the eye and is therefore not wholly a success.

John S. Sargent sends a portrait of Mr. Boit, painted in the splendid sureness and strength which characterizes

his work. The eyes speak and the poise of the head is fine.

F. P. Vinton and I. M. Gaugengigl are represented near by, and all three pictures are so placed that the differences in handling by these eminent men may be studied at the same time. Wm. M. Chase sends two canvases, one a portrait of a young girl (35) painted in subdued grays and making a sober color scheme, the other, a still life (38), that has great qualities in technique and color. On the other side, a still life by Emil Carlson (42) is a most remarkable work. The color and textures of the brass and copper dishes and the dust-covered bottle are truly rendered and the whole composition is a unit that delights the artistic sense.

F. H. Tompkins (47) shows a portrait, painted in a sober key, and of excellent quality, Kenyon Cox sends "The Silver Hand-Glass" (99) a decorative work of great beauty and soundness in color and drawing. It is a half length figure of a young girl holding a mirror up to nature.

THE YOUNGER PAINTERS.

Among the club members and invited works from other cities are several notably excellent pictures that deserve mention.

One is apt to regard with less attention the work of those who are rising than of those who have already attained. One of the pictures of the exhibition that will not appeal to the senses at first, but that will deserve a favorable study is "The Night Blooming Cereus" (127), by Charles A. Aiken. It possesses very unusual qualities as to composition, color and handling. Three figures are seen admiring the plant which stands between them. The faces are full of interest and are idealized. The tones of the picture are subdued and not in the least common.

As a well thought and carefully executed work it deserves praise. One has to possess courage to do such things, and so radical a departure from the highway is sure to bring forth comment. One learns much, however, from works of this type. Mr. Aiken is influenced by the early Italian painters and is a deep student of the classics. This picture should be given a good inspection.

Another Boston young man who does good work, preferring to do a few things well, is Mr. Charles E. Heil, who is represented by a single portrait, "Marion" (8), painted much after the style of Mr. Chase's. It possesses good technical qualities as well as a sense of his having studied well the subject in hand.

Theodore Wendel, whose exhibition of oil landscapes is just closing at the Copley Galleries, has sold several works from the examples shown. He has won the distinction of carrying off the Jennie Sesman gold medal at the present exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts for the best landscape. There were over 2500 works submitted to the jury and 447 accepted. One hundred and eighty of these were sculptured pieces.

Another Boston man carries off a gold medal from the Pennsylvania Academy. The distinguished artist is Mr. F. P. Vinton, who secures the Temple prize for the best portrait in the exhibition, the subject being a portrait of Hon. Carroll D. Wright.

The Art Club of Philadelphia announces its 17th annual exhibition of water colors and pastels, to be held at the clubhouse, 220 South Broad street, opening to the public on Monday, March 15, closing Sunday, April 18. Lists must be in by Feb. 20 and contributions sent not later than Monday and Tuesday, March 1 and 2. A gold medal is offered for the best work in water color or pastel.

Lillian M. Genth is represented by a charming figure of a young girl at the water's edge. It is called "the Sun Maiden" (52), and is a finely painted study of the undraped figure out of doors.

The sun bathes the figure, save in shadowy spots, cast by the surrounding foliage which is of lively, decorative greens. The handling of the subject has been eminently successful. One feels at

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PEAK SMOKING AT SANTA MONICA

Mountain Near Los Angeles Gives Out Clouds of Steam and Sulphurous Fumes—Lime-Slaking Theory.

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—The smoking mountain, two miles up the beach, has broken out again. Great clouds of smoke issued from the seams in the side of the hill, and everywhere around and about the top the earth and rocks are so hot that no other heat would be required for the cooking of eggs or boiling of water.

The air was laden with sulphurous fumes and there are strong indications of internal heat. No flames were visible. At times the volume of steam and smoke was so great that it hung listlessly over the peak, obscuring the rays of the sun.

A little over a year ago the discovery was made that this ragged mountain, within a mile of Port Los Angeles and at the edge of the ocean, was violently smoking. The excitement of last season had all but been forgotten when the mountain resumed its smoking.

The theory advanced is that the recent heavy rains have caused the moisture to penetrate into the fissures of the rocks, where it has come in contact with and slaked the lime.

At the last session of the Legislature a resolution was passed that the question of law reforms be dealt with at this session, and that will necessarily form one of the greatest questions with which the local House will have to deal.

The whole question of the assessment act will presumably be taken up. Another question which will be discussed will be the change in the financial year, and the estimates this year will be for 10 months only. Formerly the government's financial year ended on Dec. 31, but in the future Oct. 31 will close the fiscal year. By the change the public accounts can be dealt with at an earlier date than at present, and the Legislature can be called any time after Jan. 1.

It is expected that the Legislature will proceed to business on the Wednesday after the opening. The session may conclude by Easter. The opening will be the first at which the Hon. J. M. Gibson has presided.

SCORNS BAY STATE CHARTER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Inquiry in railroad circles here tends to confirm the report that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, while unable voluntarily to forfeit its Massachusetts charter, is unlikely to oppose strenuously a forfeiture of it by that state.

It is administered, too, by the localities themselves, which receive subventions from headquarters. There is, at the same time, under a socialist municipality, a very careful and thorough system of inquiry and inspection, to see that parents who can pay the low price charged for a meal do not avoid payment.

No Medals for Republic Heroes

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The Carnegie hero commission announces that it will be unable to grant hero medals to Captain Sealby of the Republic and "Jack" Binns, his wireless operator, as their gallant deeds were performed beyond the three-mile limit, consequently outside of the United States. The American body will try to have its associate, the British hero commission, grant the medals.

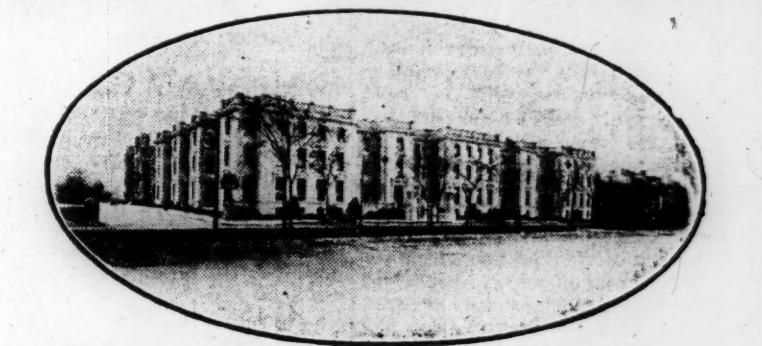
STATION TO HELP FRUIT IS WANTED

FREDONIA, N. Y.—The reduction in yields of fruit, and especially of grapes, in the Chautauqua district has led growers to agitate a movement for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in the section. Over \$15,000,000 is invested in the industry throughout the district. This and the falling off in yield are thought to warrant the summation of the growers' hopes.

The local granges, the county fair association and other organizations have named delegates to formulate plans for presentation to the Legislature. Dr. W. H. Jordan and Prof. U. P. Hedrick, respectively director and horticulturist of the state experiment station at Geneva, think well of the plan.

PLEASING BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Nine tenths of the books written for children in this country are trash of the most appalling description which ever issued from a printing machine. But the remaining tenth of these books are not only some of the most delightful work in the world, but are enough to fill a child's whole literary life, however capacious, to the brim from year's end to year's end, says the London Chronicle. Conan Doyle, Barrie, Anthony Hope, Stanley Weyman, Rider Haggard, Mrs. Ewing, Charlotte Yonge and Henry—what would a French child, nurtured on the milk and water of *l'Ame de Segur*, give for the crumbs which fall from this table of its English companion!



Hotel Beaconsfield

BEACON BOULEVARD, BROOKLINE 1370, BROOKLINE, MASS.

Boston's great suburban hotel, the finest in America and an aesthetic home of perfect beauty, offering a "soothing country life free from the noise and turmoil of a big city, and especially attractive to parties visiting Boston." Located on the world renowned Beacon Boulevard. Twenty-three minutes by steam trains (B. & A. R. R.) from South Terminal. Rooms single, double or en suite, by the day, week, month or year. Write for free art booklet. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager.

Crane's Wedding Papers

The stock upon which a wedding announcement is engraved should not only be beautiful in itself, but should have the kind of surface to take the engraving best.

Good judges have found that no wedding stock engraves so beautifully as Crane's, but this is only one of the reasons why the invitations for every wedding of social importance are engraved upon Crane's Wedding Papers.

Crane's Wedding Papers cannot be water-marked, but the water-mark "Crane's" appears in the envelopes.

RUSSIAN COSSACK COLONEL IS SAVING THE SHAH'S CAPITAL

Hemmed in Teheran by Persian Rebels the Pursued Monarch Relies on Officer of the Czar.

MANY CITIES FALLEN

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Advises from northern Persia indicate that the Shah's authority is now practically reduced to his capital, Teheran, and that he is able to hold the latter only through the military authority of Colonel Liakhoff, his Russian Cossack commander.

Mashed, the capital of the large and wealthy province of Khorassan, so famous in Eastern history, is now governed by an Anjuman or municipal government modelled on that of Tabriz. Sattar Khan of the latter had sent a delegation of educated men with full instructions for the organization of an Anjuman.

The Nationalists are led by the son of a dignitary of Nedje (the great Mesopotamian shrine of the Shia Moslem faith) the Mullah Kazim Khorassani, who is continually extending his authority into the country districts.

Kerman, in the southeast, is in the hands of Mullah Ali at the head of 2000 Beluchi horsemen. Shiraz in the southwest is held by one Washi Khan and the city has thrown off allegiance to the Shah. Kermanshah in the west is occupied by Daud Khan, head of the Kalgi horsemen. In Isphahan the authority of Samson Khan with his Bakhtiaris seems firmly established and municipal government is developing under his protection. Mazanderan, the narrow coast strip south of the Caspian, the home of the Shah's native clan, the Kajars, is infested by Turcoman brigands and thus Teheran is practically surrounded by hostile camps.

In Teheran itself the situation is practically controlled by Colonel Liakhoff with his Cossack brigade and his quick-firing guns. His position is singular, for despite all denials, he is still an officer in the Russian service, wears a Russian uniform and is paid by the Russian war office as well as by the Shah. On the other hand, notwithstanding the terms of his contract, Colonel Liakhoff does not submit to the Persian war minister, whom he simply ignores and does not allow in the slightest degree to participate in the administration of his brigade.

Being in the Russian service, at whose orders is Col. Liakhoff? Nominally, his superior is the Viceroy of the Caucasus, but it is claimed that in reality he receives his instructions from the Caucasian general staff and through the latter from the court of St. Petersburg.

Domestic Briefs

NEW ORLEANS—A \$200,000 fire has damaged the Chalmette plant of the American Sugar Refinery.

NEW YORK—A valuable oil painting, entitled "Mother and Child," has been taken from the Lenox Public Library.

AUSTIN, Tex.—By a vote of 85 to 4 the Texas House defeated the measure submitting state wide prohibition to popular vote.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—A petroleum refinery and wax plant with capacity of from 750 to 1000 barrels a day will be built here to cost \$250,000.

TAMPA, Fla.—Col. Henry Watterson, veteran editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, declares that he will never again appear as a public speaker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The receiver of the Minneapolis Elevator Company says that it incurred debts of \$4,400,468 by endorsing for the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

SAN FRANCISCO—The cruiser Albany and three of the smaller torpedo boats, which entered this harbor Friday from southern California, have proceeded to Mare Island.

PROVIDENCE—The business men of Providence are planning to hold a big rally for the purpose of promoting the growth of the city. A banquet will be held either Feb. 17 or March 3.

JUNIOR HALE QUITTS EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK—The stock exchange seat of Eugene Hale, Jr., son of Senator Hale of Maine, has been posted for transfer. Mr. Hale has not been very active as a trader, although a member of the exchange for four years, from Feb. 23, 1905.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS BOND SALE.

NEW YORK—N. W. Harris & Company and the National City Bank today closed a purchase from the Chicago Railways Company of bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000. The bonds are 5 per cent first mortgage securities and will be issued for extensions and improvements.

COLLECT QUAIL FOR RESTOCKING

San Diego Holds Them Captive for Awhile and Is Urging Legislature to Give More Protection.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—It is expected that the game laws of California will be altered during the present session of the Legislature. There is need of longer closed seasons for the deer, dove and quail, as both the mountain and valley varieties are practically extinct in many localities. The cause is largely the increase of population and the cultivation of wild land.

The state game and fish commission recently erected a large cage in Griffith Park, near Los Angeles, 108 feet in length, 12 feet in width and 9 feet high, having three compartments, and in this they hold captive 1440 quail, mostly all of the valley variety. There are also some 300 desert or gambel quail. These have red-feathered heads and red feathers on the sides, like the mountain quail.

The majority of these birds were caught in traps in this county near San Marcos. The farmers entered readily into the task of trapping these little pests, for they ravaged the grape and melon crops, while the farmer is helpless to retaliate, the birds being protected by law at that time of year.

The purpose of the commission is to keep these 1440 birds caged until after Feb. 20, when the quail season closes, then liberate them and thus restock the "quailless" section near Los Angeles. While this is the first time such a plan has been put into execution in this state, there is every reason to believe it will prove a success.

During their captivity the birds are given water, grass for greens, and 50 pounds of feed each day, composed of wheat, rye, mustard seed, alfalfa seed and weed seed, and are reported to be in the best of condition.

Discovers Sea Riches in the Philippines

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, PALO ALTO, Cal.—The chief of the fisheries department of the Philippine islands, Alvin Seale, Stanford 1898, is on the campus doing classification work for the government. He has just returned from a visit to Washington and will continue his work here for some time.

His work in the Philippines has been of national importance, as his research work has revealed new and vast sources of wealth in sponge, coral and pearl fisheries.

PLAN TO CREATE BILLS BUREAU

Governor Stuart Recommends Legislative Reference System for Pennsylvania Assembly as Time Saver.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Legislature, at the recommendation of Governor Stuart, probably will include in its work the passage of an act to create a legislative reference bureau, a much-needed institution, where members of the General Assembly who lack knowledge of legal details can have bills which they desire to introduce prepared in good shape for presentation.

Such bureau will do much to eliminate poorly framed bills, now common, and be a legislative time saver.

Several measures to create such a bureau have been introduced, but it is said the administration ideas are embodied in bill not yet presented, which may be given in charge of Senator McIlennan of Philadelphia. This measure would establish the reference bureau as a branch of the state library, with a working force as follows:

Director of the bureau, to be appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term measured by "good behavior" at a salary of \$4000. The director shall make these appointments subject to the Governor's approval: Assistant director, who shall be a lawyer, \$2500; clerk, \$1500; stenographer, \$1200; two lawyers to serve only during legislative sessions, \$10 a day each; two stenographers for session service, \$250 a day each.

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NEW YORK—N. W. Harris & Company and the National City Bank today closed a purchase from the Chicago Railways Company of bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000. The bonds are 5 per cent first mortgage securities and will be issued for extensions and improvements.

Woman Gives University Big Sum

PHILADELPHIA—At a session of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania held here Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Esther Gowen Hood gave the university \$100,000 to establish graduate fellowships in the law department of the university. The gift is a memorial to her father, the late Franklin B. Gowen, formerly president of the Reading railway company.

Musical Events in Boston

FRIDAY evening the sopranos and altos of the chorus of the Boston Opera School rehearsed with the principal singers a scene from "Aida" and a scene from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The rehearsal was in Jordan Hall and was attended by a few friends and patrons of the school. Besides Mr. Conti, the chief of orchestra of the Boston Opera Company, who directed the singing and the action, and Mr. Menotti, the regisseur, who assisted in grouping the chorus and in regulating the entries of the performers, there were present to attend to lesser duties the stage manager, Mr. Muschietto, and the chorus master, Mr. Fahy. Thirty of the chorus and six principal singers, including three regularly appointed members of the opera company, took part. Until the opera house is roofed in, the rehearsals are held at such times as Jordan Hall is not engaged for public entertainments.

On the next Symphony program there will be but two numbers, the first of which will present Paderevski the composer, and the second Paderevski the pianist.

Paderevski's new symphony, the first number, is in three movements, the first of which is in free classical form and bears the directions Adagio maestoso, Allegro con fuoco; the second is the slow movement with the direction Andante con moto; and the third bears the direction Allegro vivace. The symphony is a tribute by the composer to his native country and was inspired by the 40th anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1863-64. The revolution was near to the life of the composer because of the direct results of it was the exile of his father to Siberia. The last movement of the symphony is a complete symphonic poem of itself and seeks to picture musically the moods of the people during the revolution from the time of the first agitation through defeat to the dawn of hope.

The whole work lasts about an hour and a quarter; of this time 25 minutes are taken by the first movement. Besides the ordinary orchestral instruments, the composer employs the organ, three sarrasophones and a new instrument which imitates distant thunder.

The second number of the program, in which Mr. Paderevski will appear as pianist, is the piano concerto in C minor, No. 4, of Saint-Saens.

At the operatic concert which is to be given in Symphony Hall on next Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, Signor Allessandro Bonci of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, will sing "Una urtiva lagrima" from "L'Elisir d'Amore" of Donizetti. This aria demands a voice of the purest lyric quality and exacts of the singer the highest requirements of Italian tradition. His other solo number is "Che gelida manina" from the first act of Puccini's "La Boheme" and forms a sharp contrast in style with Donizetti's tune, although it is as beautiful in its way. Signor Bonci will take part in the trio from the prison scene of Gounod's "Faust" and in the quartet from Verdi's "Rigoletto." Of Signor Bonci's associates, Madama Rappold and Mr. Witherspoon are known in Boston; Madama Flahut, the French contralto, who recently joined the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be heard here for the first time.

His work in the Philippines has been of national importance, as his research work has revealed new and vast sources of wealth in sponge, coral and pearl fisheries.

Next Wednesday afternoon at 8 o'clock, in Steinert Hall, the Czernowky quartet, named from its leader, Richard Czernowky, will give the second in the season's series of chamber concerts. They will have the assistance of a Boston pianist, Felix Fox, who has been heard here little this winter. He will play in Richard Strauss' piano quartet. The string players will present the E flat major quartet by Carl von Dittersdorf and Tanecke's Sixth Quartet, op. 19.

The fifth Boston symphony concert in Cambridge will be given at Sanders Theater on Thursday evening, Feb. 11. The first part of the program will be the music of Mendelssohn which was on this week's program of the Boston concert. The second part will comprise Scheinflug's overture to "A Comedy by



LILLIAS CHAPPELAINE.

MUSICAL critics of Boston are interested in the remarkable range of voice of Lillias Chappellaine of this city. Although only 14 years of age, Miss Chappellaine, it is said, possesses a clear range of three octaves.

Miss Chappellaine is of French birth and has the vivacious temperament of her race. Her dramatic ability is said to be quite as wonderful as her voice, and already she is familiar with the roles of Carmen and Marguerite.

Miss Chappellaine is a great lover of outdoor sports and gives all her spare time to walking and playing games. She is at present studying with Mme. Emma Howe Fabri, who expects a brilliant future for her pupil.

Shakespeare" and the Prelude from "Tristan und Isolde."

For the fourth of the Kneisel String Quartet's chamber concerts at Fenway Court music room, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, the works named are the quartet in A minor, Beethoven; the quintet in F minor, strings and piano; and the third and fourth movements of Grieg's posthumous quartet in F major, played for the first time here on this occasion. Mr. Ernest Consolo, the Italian pianist, who is to assist, is new to Boston.

Paderewski's symphony will be played eight times by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, twice in Boston, twice in New York and once each in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Brooklyn. It will be played twice by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra in Chicago and once each by the St. Paul and Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. The opus number of the work is 24 and the key is E minor.

At the third and last of the series of sonata recitals by Mr. and David Mannes at Steinert Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 19, these artists will be heard in sonatas for piano and violin, by Brahms, in A major, op. 100; by Beethoven, "Kreutzer"; and in a sonata by Handel.

Madame Szumowska's pupil, Miss Marion Lina Tufts, who makes her first professional appearance in piano recital at Steinert Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, is without experience before audiences. She has been piano soloist for the Amphiion Society of Melrose and has played before the Chromatic Club and before the Musical Art Club, of which she is the youngest member. Her program looks like that of any other pianist, for it begins with 18th century composers, proceeds to Chopin, goes from

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Berry growers of the state sell the fruit at prices ranging from 8 cents to 15 cents per quart, according to the abundance of the crop and the time of the season. It costs from 1 to 2 cents per box to have the berries picked. Near all the larger towns of the state it is a common occurrence to see "haystack loads" of pickers going out from the city or town to the berry fields. The majority of pickers are women and girls, although many boys also take advantage of this method of earning money. Whole families are seen at the berry farms, picking on shares to secure a supply of fruit for home canning.

There is a big opportunity in Iowa for the progressive fruit grower and gardener who understands the shipping of his crop. The large proportion of the growers now in the business confine their attention to the local markets only.

CHICAGO MOTOR SHOW OPENS.

CHICAGO—The Chicago annual show run under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers opens today in the Coliseum and 1st Regiment Armory. There are 278 exhibitors.

OPPOSE TAKING DUTY OFF GRAPES

LODI, Cal.—The proposal to put grapes upon the free list has aroused the grape growers of this section. They have formed a permanent organization and have wired Congressman Needham to delay the passage of the schedule until he receives a letter setting forth the growers' side of the matter. It is contended that if Spanish grapes are permitted to come into the United States free of duty the grape industry of California will in time be hopelessly ruined.

The Canadian government has forwarded to Washington, in preparation for the international convention, carefully indexed and bound copies of the government reports which give the "Dominion lands act," "forest reserves act," irrigation regulations, and the complete proceedings of the western Canada, held at Calgary.

canada is eager for conference

Submits Reports to Washington in Preparation for Great North American Stock Taking Meeting.

OTTAWA, Ont.—It appears that the conservation conference at Washington will be in the nature of a great North American "stock-taking."

The Canadian government has

forwarded to Washington, in preparation for the international convention, carefully indexed and bound copies of the government reports which give the "Dominion lands act," "forest reserves act," irrigation regulations, and the complete proceedings of the western Canada, held at Calgary.

will help matters.

CORNELL ALUMNI MERRY AT FEAST

New England Association Holds Annual Meeting and Dinner at Copley Square Hotel.

Good fellowship reigned supreme at the Copley Square Hotel on Friday evening, where the New England Alumni Association of Cornell University gathered for the annual meeting and dinner. Of the many speakers Jack Monkley, a Boston boy who has produced remarkable results as coach of the track team, was listened to with great interest. Coach Monkley came to Boston Friday with the Cornell track team which is entered in the B. A. A. games at the Mechanics Building tonight.

Discussing athletics, Monkley said Cornell is delighted with the news of the renewal of relations between that college and Harvard in football, for the two colleges have the same spirit in athletics.

Other speakers included Thomas Fredrick Crane, deal of the college; Prof. Horatio S. White of Harvard, the Hon. Henry F. Hurlbut '95 of Lynn, ex-Cons. William S. McNary, the Hon. Bert Hanson '93 of New York and C. W. Furlong '99.

At the preliminary business meeting a new charter was adopted, and officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. Magenis '99 of the Boston school committee; vice-president, T. H. Piser '95; Secretary, N

RANGE OF TITANIC MOUNTAINS CRADLES A TOWN IN ARIZONA

Geological Survey Completes Thorough Mapping of Flagstaff District That, Given to the World, Will Disclose Many Hidden, Unknown Beauties.

The region around Flagstaff, Ariz., one of the highest points on the Pacific coast, has been under survey during the past season by a party of United States geological survey topographers. Flagstaff town, however, is not high as compared with much of the country covered by the government surveyors.

Flagstaff's altitude is 8907 feet, but to the north the San Francisco peaks, a group of timber sentinels, rise above the sea level 12,000 to 13,000 feet, standing forth in bold and majestic relief. Within their shadows lies Flagstaff, a thriving little place of about 3000 inhabitants and a supporting point for a large lumbering and grazing section.

The southern half of the Flagstaff quadrangle is a high plateau which slopes off to the east to Little Colorado river and on the south to Verde river. This plateau is very deeply eroded by three main canyons and their numerous tributaries—Walnut canyon, draining to the east, and Oak Creek canyon and Sycamore canyon draining to the south. Sycamore canyon is the deepest of the three and the most picturesque. It carries no permanent stream but supports several good springs on the east side just under the rim.

Walnut canyon is of special interest because it contains prehistoric cliff dwellings, still in a very fair state of preservation. It carries no water as no large springs flow into it and any surface storm-water soon disappears in crevices in the limestone rock, flowing off by underground passages. Oak Creek canyon

is a deep and picturesque gorge, the cliffs in some places rising 1000 feet above the creek, fine stream of water, which was soon discovered by the surveyors to abound in trout. In several places the bed of the canyon widens considerably and affords opportunity for a number of prosperous little fruit ranches which in season become summer resorts for people from the southern part of the territory.

"The region generally is covered by a fine growth of pine timber, with the exception of those sections which were lumbered over a few years ago, and it may be noted that they were stripped very bare indeed," said T. Foster Slaughter, in charge of the survey party.

"I have been told that this timber belt

is the largest area in the world which is covered by one species of pine alone, the Pinus ponderosa. This timberland furnishes fine grazing for horses, cattle and sheep, and the stock seen was of high grade and in good condition."

The Flagstaff shoot when engraved and printed (some time next year) will show the location of all roads, railroads, houses, lakes, streams, mountains and hills—in fact, all the physical features of the region, as well as the works of man.

The survey party consisted of T. Foster Slaughter, assisted by M. T. Noyes, traveleman; Glenn Jones and L. C. Roberts, rodmen; W. L. Carpenter, teamster; and Jesse I. Bushnell, camp cook.

The quadrangle is located between parallels 35 degrees and 35 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and meridian 112 degrees and 112 degrees 30 minutes west longitude.

Y. M. C. A. WORK FOR THE SOLDIERS

RECORD POTATO CARGO SHIPPED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Southern Pacific steamer Fruto arrived in this city with the largest load of potatoes ever grown and shipped from one ranch. The potatoes were grown by George Shima, a Japanese farmer, whose ranch is on the Rindge tract, in the lower district. The boat carried 6000 sacks, valued at \$13,000.

The potato supply in the lower river section, the potato growing center of the state, is practically exhausted, and little stock remains at the present time.

NEW PACIFIC STEAMER.

VICTORIA, B. C.—A third steamer is being built for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's trans-Pacific service to be called the Kan Yu Maru.

Country and City to Pay Tribute to Lincoln

(Continued from Page One.)

which year Clark closed the establishment to go to the war as colonel of the 11th Massachusetts regiment; so the picture must have been made before that date.

Immediately after making the Cooper Institute speech Mr. Lincoln is said to have passed through Boston, on the way to visit his son Robert, who was at school at Exeter. The most popular and probable theory is that he may have posed for the portrait at that time, and that the delegate's badge was made as a sample. That no duplicates were made, because the Massachusetts delegation, pledged as they practically were to Seward, would not have worn them.

Whatever its origin, the badge is interesting as a representation of Lincoln in his young prime, before the cares of state had saddened and furrowed his face, as shown in the wartime photographs.

Copley prints of the little ambrotype have been made and copyrighted by Curtis & Cameron of this city, Mrs. Estes, whose many friends have assisted her in the work of research, retaining an interest in their production. The original is now in the possession of Truman A. Bartlett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Although it has been intimated that the portrait may be a copy of a photograph by J. C. Butte of New York, or of one by Stipples, comparison so far has failed to furnish proof, and the picture remains unique and its origin a mystery.

Boston Arranges Program of Its Tribute to Lincoln

A notable group of men and women will take part in Boston's official celebration of the Lincoln Centenary in Symphony Hall Friday evening, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Julie Ward Howe will read a poem, the Hon. John D. Long will deliver an oration, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a selected chorus of 200 voices, the latter conducted by B. J. Lang, will furnish music.

The other parts of the program are as follows:

The jubilee overture by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Max Fiedler conducting; invocation by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence; address of the chairman of the evening, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, introduced by Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the committee, who will call the meeting to order; reading of the proclamation of the Governor by Col. J. Payson Bradley; selection from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," by the chorus, with Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams soprano, Clarence B. Shirley tenor and B. L. Whelpley as organist; the Gettysburg

brown address read by John E. Gilman; the Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah," by the chorus and orchestra; benediction by the Most Rev. William H. O'Connell; "America" by the chorus and audience.

The committee in charge desire it to be fully understood that this exercise, as well as all the official exercises, are free, no tickets being required. The first balcony in Symphony Hall will be reserved for ladies and their escorts. The committee requests that every citizen display the American flag.

The 200 schools of the city will hold their exercises in the morning. The total enrollment being 113,000 with the invited guests will make the attendance about 150,000. The aim of all these exercises is to set before the children the sterling qualities of Lincoln.

In several of the districts exercises will be held in the evening at the same time as that in Symphony Hall.

The program at the West Roxbury High School Hall, Jamaica Plain, is as follows:

Meeting called to order by Samuel B. Capen; invocation by the Rev. S. U. Shearman; oration by the Rev. Carroll Perry; Gettysburg address by Michael J. Dwyer; benediction by the Rev. Thomas Magenius. The music will be by a male chorus conducted by Elias Blum.

At the South Boston High School Henry J. Bowen will preside; invocation by the Rev. Denis O'Callaghan; address, "Life and Character of Lincoln," by W. E. Dillon; salute to the flag by the Grand Army posts; the Gettysburg address by the Hon. Edward L. Logan; benediction by the Rev. James Huxtable. The music will be furnished by the St. Augustine and Gate of Heaven church choirs.

Samuel B. Shapleigh will preside at the exercises at Brighton High School hall; invocation by the Rev. Frank G. Potter; solo by Miss Katherine Lincoln, with Miss Gertrude E. Morris, accompanist. Oration by Charles B. Travis, Gettysburg address by James H. Wolf; benediction by the Rev. William A. Knight.

At Dorchester high school, Richard C. Humphreys will preside; invocation by the Rev. Arthur Little; vocal selection by the Channing quartet; solo by Mrs. George W. D'Arcy; Gettysburg Address by Francis H. Love; clarinet solo by W. A. Huebener, accompanied by Mrs. Penfield; reading by Charles J. Lincoln; oration by Guy A. Ham; salute to the flag by Post 68, G. A. R.; benediction by the Rev. Roger S. Forbes.

At the Chapman school, East Boston, Thomas B. Grimes will preside; invocation by the Rev. Charles E. Jackson; address, the Hon. Lewis Burnham; oration, Norman C. McNaughton; Gettysburg Address, Patrick J. Sullivan; benediction, the

the Rev. Charles E. Jackson; music by the East Boston High School Glee Club, John A. O'Shea, director.

At the Charlestown High School, the Hon. John R. Murphy will preside; invocation by John W. McMahon; reading, Mrs. Mary A. Knowles, oration, Arthur W. Dolan; Gettysburg address, Daniel J. Falvey; benediction, the Rev. Philip W. Sprague. Music by the Charlestown High School Glee Club.

The Hon. Joseph H. O'Neill will preside at the exercises at the Roxbury High School; piano duet, Miss Mary Helen Pumphrey and William Keim; oration, Henry C. Long; Gettysburg address, Edward Everett Brown; benediction, the Rev. William W. Bustard. Music by the Post 26, G. A. R. Glee Club.

Lincoln Favored Woman Suffrage, Bay State Hears

"Abraham Lincoln was the first prominent man in America to come out for woman suffrage, having declared himself for it as far back as 1836," was the statement made at a meeting of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association Friday afternoon at 6 Marlboro street.

It was also announced that "Belgium, following the example of France, has just given women the right to vote for members of the Conseil des Prudhommes and the right to serve on them."

Resolutions were adopted paying tribute to Lincoln, also a resolution correcting statements made by President-elect Taft regarding the proportion of unmarried men to unmarried women in this state.

The association declares that "40 per cent of the males over 15 years are unmarried, while only 37 per cent of the females of the same age are unmarried. The so-called surplus women of this state are mostly widows."

Rare Picture of Lincoln Given to Boston Library

At the Friday meeting of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, the gift by the president, J. H. Benton, of a large portrait of Abraham Lincoln, for each of the 28 branches and reading rooms of the library was announced.

The portrait is an enlargement of a rare photograph by Gardner of Lincoln, in a sitting position, framed in dark oak 32 x 38 inches, with a brass label with the inscription: "Given by Josiah H. Benton, February 12, 1909." The photograph was taken by Gardner of Washington the Sunday before the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg.

TO DEVELOP DEPOSITS.

MEXICO CITY—A syndicate composed of Pennsylvania men is preparing to develop the coal and iron deposits of the state of Oaxaca. About 15 millions is to be spent in development work.

RAIL ORDER BY BALTIMORE & OHIO.

BALTIMORE—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad today closed contracts for 35,000 tons of steel rails for maintenance of way. The order will be distributed among several steel concerns.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE CUT IS PLANNED AT CAPITAL

Officials of Administration Hope, by Reducing Panama Charges, to Compel Overland Lines to Meet the Difference to the Advantage of Western Shippers.

WASHINGTON—Leading officials of the administration have a plan by which they hope to effect some reduction of the transcontinental rates now charged by the trunk line railroads. This plan will be disclosed next Monday at a meeting of the directors of the Panama Railroad Company. It contemplates a definite lowering of the railroad rates across the isthmus of Panama to such an extent as to compel the all-rail routes across the United States to meet the reduction. It seems that the administration has been informed that the present trunk line rates are excessive and can well be lowered without injury to the railroads. The suggestion is credited to the interstate commerce commission.

Until now, the Panama Railroad Company has maintained rates which bear direct relation to those charged by the transcontinental rail routes in this country. The Panama rates were raised or lowered in direct proportion to the fluctuations in the United States. For some reason increases of rates in the states effective Jan. 1 did not result in a proportional increase by the Panama railroad. The effect of this, it is understood, was felt at once in an increased traffic across the isthmus.

The administration is understood to have the strong support of big shippers and shippers in San Francisco, who promise that if lower rates are offered by the Panama Railroad they will not only offer large tonnage by that route but will make immediate shipments.

It will also be stated at that meeting that fast western capital can readily be enlisted in the establishment of a line of steamships from San Francisco to the isthmus. The interest of President-elect Taft in the proposition to establish a government line of steamships between San Francisco and Panama is well known.

DISCOVER LOST BUST OF LINCOLN

GRISCOM HEADS NEW RELIEF BAND

ROME—A new relief expedition into Calabria has been organized by Ambassador Griscom. The Italian authorities have given their approval and Captain Mola of the general staff, has been assigned to accompany the expedition in uniform and aid in the work of distribution. Captain Mola's wife is an American woman, and his selection is meant to be a compliment to the United States.

The expedition will leave here Saturday and the government has given it free transportation. Two railroad cars loaded with supplies will be sent down to Palma, and from this point the distribution will be made to the mountain villages by automobiles.

FOUND DIAMOND IN A CARAMEL

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—Biting into a caramel, Miss Ida Watkins nearly broke her teeth upon a \$350 diamond.

The young woman had just purchased a box of sweetmeats to treat several girl friends. The group was deep in the enjoyment of the confections when Miss Watkins uttered an exclamation and hastily removed the candy from her mouth. Curiosity as to what the foreign substance might be led her to investigate. The obstruction proved to be a diamond the size of a pea.

Wonderful Progress Made in Electrifying United States Steam Railroads

Southern Pacific Plans to Overcome Steep Grades of Sierra Nevada Route by Electric Traction.

IDEAS IN CHICAGO

Railroad Men Say New Order Has Come to Stay and That the Only Thing Remaining Is to Settle on a System.

CHICAGO—Electrification of steam railroads is progressing in the United States today with wonderful rapidity and the prediction is made that before the lapse of another decade most of the great railway terminals will have changed from the "smoky locomotive" to the "clean electric engine" system.

Data concerning all such undertakings, for the first time in the history of the electrification of steam railroads, have been brought together within the limits of a single report. This document has been prepared under the supervision of the mayor and the committee on local transportation of the city council, who investigated the question of the electrification of the railroad terminals of the city as a possible remedy for the smoke nuisance, especial consideration being given to the Illinois Central.

The status quo prevails as regards actual electrification of Chicago terminals. The examination by the city of existent electrifications elsewhere shows by their number, their magnitude and diversification, and the length of time that they have been in operation, that electrification has passed from the experimental to the practical stage.

"Such experimentation as is being done," says the report, "to determine which system of electrification best adapted for certain conditions and not to see whether electrification in general is practicable—the choice is between systems and not a proving of the art."

Comparing New York with Chicago conditions, the document says: "The schedule of the New York subway requires 30 eight-car trains to be handled over one track in an hour, and during the rush hours the headway is one minute and 40 seconds, with a possibility of improvement as soon as the cars have been altered to facilitate the loading and unloading of passengers."

"As the subway is a four-track road, to send eight-car trains over the tracks on one minute 40 seconds headway, would mean a possible 144 eight-car

Notable Features of the Electrification of Steam Roads of the United States

Pioneer change made by New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad on the Nantasket Beach branch near Boston.

First main line undertaking equipment of Baltimore & Ohio railroad tunnel through Baltimore.

One of the largest electrifications in the world is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new terminal under New York, reached by tunnels under the river.

The most significant undertaking on the Pacific coast is the changing of the Southern Pacific railroad terminal at Oakland, Calif.

A spectacular piece of railroad engineering is the Southern Pacific's contemplated electrification of its Sierra Nevada route.

In the tunnel which the Michigan Central railroad is driving under the Detroit river at Detroit the company will install electric traction.

In the long Cascade tunnel on the Great Northern railroad the steam locomotive will be shortly displaced by the electric at an enormous saving in efficiency.

tention of the officials of this road to convert their entire system between New York and Boston into an electrical road.

Complete electrical passenger service between New York and Stamford was put on in June, 1908. Ultimately electrical freight handling is contemplated.

The Long Island's initial electrification covered more than 97 miles of track, and it has been considerably extended.

The Pennsylvania railroad's terminal in New York city is one of the largest railroad engineering projects of the present day. A double-track tunnel will pass under the Hudson river into the terminal in the heart of Manhattan island, and the tracks then will be carried under the East river through a double-track tunnel to Long Island City—where connections will be made to the Long Island railroad—and on the outskirts of which a large storage and terminal yard will be built.

Lines in competition with street railway and interurban lines were changed first, later suburban and interurban sections of road were electrified, and finally came the major electrifications, such as those of the Long Island, New York Central and the New Haven roads.

The New York Central's complete electrified zone will comprise 52 miles of line, in which there will be 224 miles of main tracks and 68 miles of yard tracks. The New Haven early electrified several of its branch lines, partly to hold its traffic in competition with electrical roads.

When compelled to provide for the operation of its trains into the Grand Central terminal by electricity, the management treated the question as a general problem and electrified its lines from their junction with the New York Central at Woodlawn out to Stamford, Conn., extending over 21.45 miles of four-track line; and it is the proclaimed in-

A distinctly suburban traffic is handled for about a seven-mile radius stations being four miles apart. This suburban service is said to handle more passengers than any in the country, with the exception of the Illinois Central suburban system out of Chicago.

In addition to this important suburban conversion, the Southern Pacific has under consideration a scheme to electrify its Sierra Nevada route, by which a saving of 13 per cent in operating is hoped for. The change contemplated is on the Sacramento division, between Rockland and Sparks—a single-track mountain division over which the entire Southern Pacific traffic to the coast passes. In 83 miles there is a 7000-foot rise. Sharp curves, heavy grades and cuts abound, and there are 31 miles of tunnels and snow-sheds. It is subject to heavy but irregular traffic, and acts as a throttle to the whole system.

Three ways of overcoming the difficulties offered themselves—to tunnel lower down, build an additional track or electrify. Either of the first would be highly expensive; electrification it is believed will permit the existing track to be

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ROOM 642, TREMONT BUILDING,
3500—SOMERVILLE BARGAIN. 1-family
house, Strenuous st., near Medford st.;
this is a beautiful little home of 9 rooms and
bath, with all modern improvements; that
owner has made some additions; house
built about 7 years and in best repair and
fine condition; situated in first-class neighbor-
hood, new electric, about 20 minutes
ride to Boston; station subway; call
or write me at once if you want a genuine
bargain. F. W. YERXA.

\$3600—BELMONT BARGAIN, 2-family
house, a fine home or investment for work-
men; 12 rooms, bath, square front, good
chimney for garden and laundry, 3 min-
utes' walk from depot and electric, 5 cent
fare from Boston; easy terms if desired. F.
W. YERXA.

\$4000—BOSTON, business corner, opposite depot, store and 2
apartments, 6 rooms and bath, each, stable
and shed, 14 minutes' ride from North Sta-
tion; the lot contains over 6250 square feet;
easy terms if desired; this property is all
rented; a grand investment for grocer and
provision man. F. W. YERXA.

\$2500 TO \$3000—1 and 2-story houses,
easy terms if desired; call or write. F. W.
YERXA.

BUILDING LOTS for builders and home-
seekers; now is the time to buy, before the
renting rates prices will spring up again;
for 1, 2 and 3-story houses in this
neighborhood, well-built, accepted streets,
with sewers, water, electric lights; near dep-
ot and electric; 5-cent fare; call or write
at once. F. W. YERXA, room 642, Tremont
building.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME.

INCOME OF \$7000 NET

230 ACRES, with modern buildings; that
cost \$30,000, consisting of 14 rooms, bath,
help house, barn, water tank, roof cov-
ered for 60 head, with water buckets; stable
for horses, hay barn for 100 tons; about 200
feet in barn, also stable, extra stalls, extra
space; we had only 2 hours ride, all
personal goes to the farm; will sell for
many thousands less than cost of buildings;
a competent farmer has been reas-
signed to work and cream separator and
Baccock tester can be had. Photos at 24
Milk st. A. J. BAMPFORD.

BACK BAY Investment Block

RENTAL \$5000, now paying 17 per cent net
on \$15,000 above the mortgage of \$30,000.

Charming Colonial Homestead

HOUSE of 18 rooms, steam heat, fine
style, built in 1880, on land on high elevation;
grand location for an institution
or a choice private home; fine shade
and fruit trees, only 35 min. ride from Park
st., might exceed 100 min. from a city house. A.
J. BAMPFORD, 24 Milk st., Boston.

BROOKLINE

COCO HOME of 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot
water, large oak floor, only \$8500 cash;
one of the best homes built near Com-
monwealth ave.; a bargain at \$8350, \$1350
cash. A. J. BAMPFORD, 24 Milk st.

Midwinter Sale at 1/2 Value

LARGE FARM of 200 acres, with fine set
buildings, which alone would cost \$8000 to
\$9000 to build; well adapted for gentleman's
summer home, milk, dairy or stock farm;
one who wishes to live in comfort, build
an ideal place, 950 feet altitude, good out-
look, five minutes to nice lake 20 to 25 acres
of which is on this farm, with good sheep
for wool; good soil; fine building materials;
splendid two-story houses, 12 finished rooms;
cattle stable 5x14, 36 fleups; large stable, horse
stable 40x28, 36 fleups; deep dry basement under
both houses; 2x22 ft. walls; fine building;
metal roofs; cost \$1000 for all to construct
water to house and stables; 60 acres in til-
age, cuts 60 tons of hay; good orchard of
apple, peach, plum, pear, etc.; fine timber
mature, wood timber estimated to be 400,000
feet pine, spruce and hemlock, and 2000 cords
hardwood; 3 miles to rr. station and vil-
lage; 1/2 miles to town; 600 ft. from Brookline
Bridge; price for whole \$8500 will di-
vide and sell lumber and farms separately.
GEORGE H. LITTLEFIELD & SON, Mil-
ford, N. H.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE

READING

HOMES AND FARMS

of All Descriptions

DO YOU WANT A MODERN HOUSE?

Here it is IN READING: 10 rooms, octog-
onal tower, stone hardwood floors, etc., in
modern style; extra strength in good lot;
in excellent location on line of electric and
convenient to steam cars; a bargain at
\$3600, \$600 down. Apply at the house.
ARTHUR W. TEMPLE, 79 Milk st.

ATTRACTION HOME, Malden

MODERN HOUSE, 9 rooms, with bath, hot
and cold water, gas, furnace, set range; all
in excellent repair; in good lot; in
excellent location on line of electric and
convenient to steam cars; a bargain at
\$3600, \$600 down. Apply at the house.
ARTHUR W. TEMPLE, 79 Milk st.

NEWTON

DO YOU contemplate buying a \$10,000
place in the Newtons next spring? would
you have a most attractive proposition? our
price \$10,000, out time yours.
ARTHUR W. TEMPLE, 79 Milk st.

FOR SALE—40 to 300 acres, close to state-
tion on P. R. R. in New Jersey, less than
1000 ft. above sea level; in our own
home, lots and one mile from the center
of Oswego, N. Y., suitable for high-class
residences; high level; grand views of
Ontario and Seneca Lakes; B. F. BAYLOR, 7 E. 42d
St., New York city.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In section
1 of the may of Kentworth, Union county,
New Jersey, lot No. 22, in block 30; and in
section 2, lot No. 14, in block 30; and in
section 3, lot No. 1, in block 30; and in
section 4, lot No. 1, in block 30; and in
section 5, lot No. 1, in block 30; and in
section 6, lot No. 1, in block 30; and in
section 7, lot No. 1, in block 30; and in
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section 220, lot No. 1, in block 30; and

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

FAMOUS OLD SQUARES OF BOSTON

Boston, like London, possesses a multitude of squares, few of which are square, some of which are round, others of which are as irregular as a blot of ink, and others little more than slightly widened streets or little open places. Many of them are historic ground, or commemorate historic deeds or personages, from Blackstone, the original settler, down to Hobson and Admiral Dewey. There are squares in honor of governors, of aldermen or of whole families; squares in honor of battles or of hay scales, of buildings and forts and creeks, and others in honor of nothing except some man who used to live on the corner.

Bowdoin square, for instance, has for over 100 years celebrated the name of James Bowdoin, Governor in 1785-87. It really takes its name from that of the street, which was first laid out. Governor Bowdoin, whose family name was Bowdoin, lived on Beacon street near the

corner of the present Bowdoin street, a flight of stone steps leading up to his house. In his day the square was the old Bowling Green, which fell away in a gentle slope to the Mill pond, where is now the North station.

Pemberton square, near by, inherited its name from lower down the hill, for the present Scollay square was for a short time called Pemberton. An old street directory speaks of "Mr. Pemberton's corner at the end of Dock square," and this is probably the James Pemberton whose name still persists. The hill, originally a spur of Beacon Hill, was cut down in 1835. As late as 1733 it was called Cotton Hill, because the Rev. John Cotton, "the spiritual father of Boston," lived there.

Adams square was named Nov. 17, 1879, after Samuel Adams, whose statue stands there. It really absorbed Dock and Brattle squares. There are many streets, squares and places which bear the names of the various Adamses, and in

the early days a street running out of the north end of the present square was known as Adams street, probably in that case after John Adams, who lived nearby. Faneuil Hall square took its name from the historic building officially in 1855. In 1708 the north side of the present U-shaped square was the fish market, the south the corn market and the west the sheep market. From these it was in 1784 called Market square. Court square was laid out in 1838, about the newly completed court house, now used by the city of Boston. Previous to that time it had been Prison lane, as it led past the old prison which stood on that spot.—Boston Herald.

Luck, fate, fortune, accident and chance are words which have no place in the speech of great men; real men do not use these words, because they do not stand for realities. In the dictionary of the heroes they are not to be found.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

The President and His Men

When a conductor of a Lackawanna train walked in from the Hoboken trainshed to make his report at the office, he was stopped by a tall, iron-gray man, who held out his hand with a greeting. They spoke pleasantly and as the man left the conductor and went on to the ferry, he stopped four times in 50 yards to speak to others—a starter, a station-sweeper, another conductor and a man in plain clothes. What he said probably did not amount to much, but it seemed to mean something to the men.

This was W. H. Truesdale, the president of the Lackawanna road. The men to whom he talked were men of the railroad staff, upon whose aggregate performance rests the reputation of the road. How much of its success is due to just this spirit shown by his greetings to his men, no one can say accurately. But it is pleasant to record that a busy president finds time enough in crossing the ferries to exchange the time o' day with station sweepers, engine wipers and men of the road.—World's Work.

Give up then, this trying to know all, to embrace all. Learn to content yourself with some definite things, and some definite work; dare to be what you are and to believe in your own individuality.—Amiel.

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The Gentle Art of Wishing

Wishing, to paraphrase a recent popular song, is one of the gentlest arts, whether you wish for fishes, or whether you wish for hearts! "I wish" is one of the commonest phrases on the tongue of a child. There is perhaps only one other so common, and that is, "I wonder." "I wonder what I really wish for?" would be a good question to put to ourselves sometimes, for wishing wildly will bring strange fish to our nets and perhaps no hearts at all.

Some of the foolish wishes of a woman's day run like this: "I wish the sun would shine," "I wish I could have a letter," "I wish the grocer would send the things I ordered," "I wish I knew how to dress my hair," "I wish my gown would come home from the tailor's," "I wish I could go to that concert," "I wish those children upstairs would stop running," "I wish I had my mending done," "I wish I could remember to buy pins when I go down town," "I wish some one would call tonight and cheer us up."

We really wish for the hundreds of things we say we wish for? We know the sun is shining, we know the letters are coming, we know our work will be done only as we go ahead and do it, and we know that we have more than enough diversion and too little real occupation of the sort that makes us grow. And yet—

There is an old story about the peasant and his wife who were given three wishes by a good fairy. They did not wish at once because they wanted to think how they could get the most out of their opportunity. They were going to talk it over after supper and while the supper was cooking the man said idly that he wished he had a pudding to eat. Immediately the pudding appeared—and the peasant's wife was so indignant at his folly that she cried out she wished it was fast to his nose. The pudding obeyed her wish and after that

He's all a boy, a sturdy lad;
He's always gay and always glad;
For care and trouble dare not stay—
He simply whistles them away!

He has his daily tasks to do,
His morning chores, his lessons, too;
And yet he whistles like a lark
From early dawn to falling dark.

O wise yet boyish friend of mine!
What true philosophy is thine!
Thy joy is catching—I would be
A messenger of cheer, like thee!

—Lew Marston Ward.

A Natural Query

Bobbie—What is that black spot I see in baby's eye, mama?

Mama—That is the pupil of its eye.

Bobby—And is the big ball of blue the teacher?—Children's Star.

An Active New Yorker



WORTH WHILE TO BE ON GUARD

There is an attitude toward life which resembles the first position in fencing. It is assumed with the words, "On guard!" Being on guard does not mean an attack, or a desire to take offense where no offense is intended; it means simply what is stated in the command, "On guard!" On guard with rapier foil, with button at end, no deadly thrust can be made; the only intention being to ward off the thrust of the careless or malicious by skillful wrist play, following up the vibration along the resilient steel which warns of the assailant's purpose before his own weapon is in action. This is to be on guard—mentally as well as in sword play.

How many times throughout the day is it necessary to be on guard! Conversation is the medium of some of the subtlest attacks. It may sometimes, indeed, be likened to fencing. A pleasant call may be charged with danger unless one is on guard. The words that are spoken which detract from another's character must be met and stopped with

the foil of good will. If they are not stopped they will harm three people, the one who speaks them, the one who listens and the one of whom they are spoken—though the last may receive the least injury. The mental fencer must detect the first quiver in his foil which foretells the attack—the words which are spoken with sinister intent. Let him take up the defense with statement so kindly that to speak critically thereof is an impossibility.

The speaker must be corrected as well as the listener, and although it is often hard it is truly necessary to perform this service. There may be other listeners, and sometimes these listeners are young persons or children. It is quite remarkable how careless many adults are of the manner in which they speak before children. The old adage of little pitchers and big ears holds good today as it did in the generations gone by when it was framed, but it should have a wider and better application.

The natural protectors of all children, whether children in years or experience

are the mentally alert, the persons with the foil of goodwill. These persons are ready to make the affirmative of kindness, of belief in an absent one, of belief in the general good will of a movement or social body. They will speak out in meeting, whether the meeting be a reception, or a plain afternoon call, whether it be in an office, or on a street car, whether it be in the train, the theater, the church foyer, at luncheon, at the club, or in the intimate privacy of the home.

In Germany it would be dangerous to say anything critical of the army in public. Every officer is continuously on guard for the defense of its honor. It should be improper everywhere to speak words of calumny or satire concerning persons or movements above reproach. The honor of the German army should not be more jealously guarded than the honor of our army which is ever parading the citadel of life, that is, the army of the oncoming generation. The minds of children should be guarded from the effects of carelessness speech.

The Bank Could Stand It

A western lawyer tells of a remarkable instance of the convincing power of feminine logic as evidenced by an occurrence which he once witnessed while standing on the edge of a crowd that was besieging the doors of a bank supposed to be on the point of suspending payment.

A conversation between a rosy-cheeked Irish woman and her husband, who were near the lawyer, attracted his attention.

"Mary," said the man, "we must push up so ye can draw your money at oncet."

"But I don't want to draw it out, Roger," replied Mary placidly.

"Don't ye know, Mary," persisted the husband, "that they'll lose your money if ye if ye don't hurry t' draw it out?"

"An' shure, Roger," retorted Mary, "ain't they better able to lose it than we are?"

Roger was stunned by this unanswerable logic, and after a few more words the two withdrew. Fortunately the bank survived its difficulties, and no depositor lost a cent.—Exchange.

Humanity is already on the very threshold of its higher development. We stand on the brink of such untried joys and deeper satisfactions that there is no room for repining or regret.—Lilian Whiting.

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With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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THE SHADOW OF A GREAT ROCK

Exodus. It was not that, however, which was of interest to the Hebrew writer, who "habitually put spiritual edification before historical truth," the latter of which, indeed, in the words of a great student of the Hebrew text, "possessed little or no value in his eyes compared with the former." The apostle Paul, in his own words, "of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an Hebrew of Hebrews," divined clearly enough the spiritual intention of the writer, though he gave it a Christian coloring. They "did all eat," he wrote of the Israelites, in his first letter to the Corinthians, "the same spiritual meat; and did all drink the same spiritual drink; for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that rock was Christ."

To be taught that Moses smote the rock in the wilderness and that water gushed out from it as a historical fact is of no practical value to anybody. Millions of people have been taught it in the centuries which have passed, but the information has never been to them the shadow of a great rock in the weary

land of sin, disease and death. The spiritual interpretation of the incident, however, given to them in the epistle to the Corinthians, would have enabled them to understand the means by which Moses brought the material water from the rock in the wilderness, and Paul, in turn, restored life to Eutychus in the street at Troas. Unfortunately, outside Christian Science, they are never given the true key to the action of Moses, or the interpretation of Paul. They are taught to look upon the whole incident as some supernatural interference, on God's part, with the laws of nature, which cannot be repeated today. And the Rock of Christ is converted, or would be if such a thing was possible, into a quarry for dogmas rather than a fountain of spiritual Truth. Jesus himself understood this quite clearly, and alluded to it in one of the most frequently quoted, and most uniformly misinterpreted of his sayings, when he warned Peter that even the spiritual perception which had enabled him to recognize the Christ was only the minutest fragment of that full, exact, that

is to say, scientific knowledge of God to which the apostle was one day himself allude in his epistle. "I say also unto thee," he said, "that thou art Peter (petros, a fragment of rock), and upon this rock (petra, the rock itself) I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." In other words, you have a fragmentary conception of Truth, but upon Truth itself I will build my church, and against that hell itself—sheol, the grave or death—shall not prevail.

This is the rock which casts its shadow over the weary, or, to take the better and more natural translation, thirsty land; and the shadow is the Christian overcoming of sin, disease and death. And this is why Mrs. Eddy has written on page 496 of Science and Health, "Hold perpetually this thought—that it is the spiritual idea, the Holy Ghost and Christ, which enables you to demonstrate, with scientific certainty, the rule of healing, based upon its divine Principle, Love, underlying, overlying and encompassing all true being."

It has seemed to me lately more possible than I knew, to carry a friendship greatly on one side, without the correspondence on the other. Why should I cumber myself with the poor fact that the receiver is not captious? It never troubles the sun that some of his rays fall wide and vain into ungrateful space, and only a small part on the reflecting planet. Let your greatness educate the crude and cold companion. If he is unequal, he will presently pass; but thou art enlarged by thy own, shining.—Emerson.

ANSWER TO EXECUTIONS.

1. Goldenrod.
2. Permanent.
3. Compensate.
4. Permission.
5. Confounding.
6. Barbarous.
7. Discourtesy.
8. Combative.
9. Companion.
10. Pauperism.
11. Compassion.
12. Pottenger.
13. Confronting.
14. Responding.
15. Surrounding.
16. Sentiment.
17. Confirming.
18. Prevalence.

The lesson which all observations convey is, Be and not seem. Let us acquiesce. Let us take our bloated nothingness out of the path of the divine circuits. Let us unlearn our wisdom of the world. Let us lie low in the Lord's power, and learn that truth alone makes rich and great.—Emerson.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Eastern city.

Music is a discipline and a mistress of order and good manners.—Martin Luther.